

England's Triumph ;

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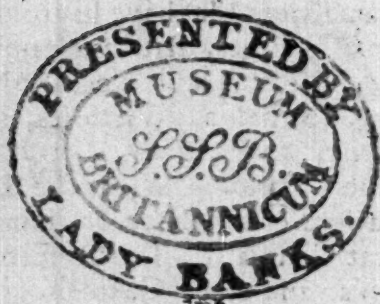
Glorious Campaign in the Year 1704.

CONTAINING

An exact Account of all the memorable Transactions that have happened by Land and Sea ; as Sieges, Battles, Sea-Fights, Skirmishes, Marches, and Counter-Marches of Armies, Successes, and Victories, in *Flanders*, the *Empire*, *Savoy*, *Italy*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and other places. With the Letters and Declarations of the Emperor, Kings, Princes and great Generals. The Result of Councils of War and other Councils.

More particularly of the forcing the Lines of the Enemy at *Donawert*, and the glorious Victory obtained by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Conjunction with the Confederate Forces, over the *French* and *Bavarians*, at the famous Battle of *Hochster* and *Bleinheim*. The Siege of *Landau* and *Traarback*. The Taking *Gibraltar*, and the Defeat of the *French* Fleet by *Sr. George Rook*, &c. With a Poem on his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

LONDON: Printed for N. Boddington, at the Golden Ball, in Duck-lane, 1704.



THE
PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

After a long and doubtful Scene of War, spreading its bloody Banners in many Nations; Fate giving Way, and Fortune having crowned our Arms with Success and Victory this present Year 1704, it may be called in that Sense a Year of Wonders, wherein the English Name, and Fame have revived and raised their antient Reputation, and in Glory and Success seems to eclipse that of our Ancestors, who so often have carried Terror and Amazement on their Swords through haughty France, and many other parts of the World, wherefore that these great signal Successes may not only be truly communicated to

The Preface.

the present Age, but handed down to Posterity, I have thought fit to collect at large the most memorable Passages that have happened, that they may stand as Trophies, or a lasting Monument of the English Valour, and inspire even our Children with Courage and Resolution to imitate the Bravery and Gallantry of those who have set them so renowned an Example, in opposing the Ambition and Tyranny of France, that has so long laboured for universal Monarchy, and struggled hard to enslave the Liberty of Europe though in vain.

These are the mighty Motives that have induced me to compile this Book, which, how small soever it may appear in the Eyes of some, carries with it a very great Weight; as comprehending those stupendious Matters that struck the World into Admiration, and showed those Troops (that by many were invincible) are at last easily to be conquered, and that the English Navy will maintain a rightful Sovereignty on the Ocean, in spite of all Opposition; so recommending what is set down to all well affected Englishmen and Strangers, I crave leave to subscribe my self,

Reader,
your most humble Servant,
J. S.

England's

England's Triumph

I N T H E

Glorious Campaign of 1704.

THE Glory of this Campaign, having exceeded all that have gone before it, much eclipsed the Grandure of the *French* Nation, and given a check to the boundless Ambition of a Monarch whose aim has a long time been to enslave *Europe*. The Actions of it ought to be Chronicled, that all Posterity may be sensible of the wonderful things God has done in barring his Arm for the defence of oppressed Nations, rescuing them from the Tyranny of the Oppressor, and not only so but has humbled the proud Aspirer, who had swallowed in his conceit no less than Universal Monarchy, whilst those dismal Clouds that threatned his Neighbours around him with a bloody Tempest, are

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dissipated or gone to darken the Throne of that ambitious Monarch. But to turn this Proem nearer to our purpose and come to the Historical part of what is intended to be related.

The War in *Flanders* yielding some Laurels of Victory the last Year, though not in so large a degree as could have been wished for; early preparations were made this Year 1704 for opening the Campaign; the Army was recruited with great celerity, and all necessaries furnished by *England* and *Holland* in order to their taking the Field; whilst it was observable the *French* were somewhat more dilatory than their usual custom, trusting to the Lines and Works they had already cast up and fortified in those Provinces, to hinder any sudden IncurSION or Attacks, and now they stood more assured than heretofore because they had the Towns in their Hand (and had strongly Garrisoned them) which properly belonged to *Spain*, but of which the *French* King has undertaken to be the Protector, to no other end than that he may protect and secure them for himself, unless the Confederate Arms wrest them from him, as they have pretty fairly begun to do in part, and have a good earnest of success for the rest.

Whilst

Whilst the Armies were preparing for their March, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* had several conferences with the Deputies and General of the States about the operation of the Campaign for the Year 1704, and concerted the project, what measure should be taken, and how the War should be carried on, pursuant to what had been agreed upon before when his Grace was at the *Hague*, and the more advantageously to incommode *France*, where on this side she lies most open; it was resolved we should stand on the defensive and offensive part as occasion offered on the side of the *Spanish* Provinces, which consist mostly of Towns of War strongly fortified; so that the Army of *England* and the States General being divided into two parts, the most considerable part was appointed to act under the Command of the Duke on the *Mozelle*, whilst the other commanded by Monsieur *Overkirk* should observe the Motions of the Marshal *Villeroy* on the *Maese*. These measures in their beginning to be put in practice, made the *French* very uneasy, as promising the Confederates a better success than the last Year produced, for by it they perceived that the Allies were on all sides preparing to make a vigorous Impression, as resolved to reduce the E-

lector of *Bavaria*, by way of Introduction, to a more effectual means of reducing *France* in a few Years. And in April part of the *Prussian* Troops to be employed against that Prince arrived in *Francia*, whilst the rest were on their march to follow them, and other Troops were so early in motion on all sides, that the diligence and alacrity could not but make the Court of *France* wonder, if not startle, to see the face of Affairs so strangely altered, to prevent them from gaining those advantages they had been wont to do before the Allies were in the Field, a great part of their success being owing to their early Campaigns. The Armies on this side having taken the Field, the Forces of the Emperor hastned to do the like on the *Rhine*, and whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* made a seasonable march into *Germany* with the Forces of *England* and *Holland*. The Marshal *Villeroy* marched into *Alsace* with a great detachment, leaving the *French* and *Spanish* Forces in the *Netherlands* under the Command of the Marquis of *Bedmar*; whilst the Forces of the States General under the Command of Monsieur *Anverquerque* were encamped near *Maestricht*, and there continued till the 31st of *May*, N. S. when they decamped and marched to attack the Enemy, but
whether

whether the *French* and *Spaniards* distrust-
ed their strength, or their courage failed
them, remains doubtful, yet certain it is,
they retired much faster than they had
advanced, and not without some confu-
sion, till they had sheltered themselves be-
hind their Lines and Works cast up, where
they were not without great difficulty ex-
posed to be attacked at this juncture ;
however to keep them within their bounds
as much as might be, till a further op-
portunity more favourably offered it self,
the General caused a Camp to be formed
near *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and another near
Sl.ys, the former giving an opportunity
to besiege *Santuliet*, whilst the Grand Ar-
my might cover the Siege or attack the
Enemies Lines as advantage should give
way. And the Duke of *Marlborough's*
Army being further strengthened by the
Troops of the Princes of the Empire, in
some number joyning him. The States
General appointed the Hereditary Prince
of *Hesse-Cassel* to command the Dutch
Horse under his Grace, as General of the
Cavalry, the States having been moved
to grant him this honour, not so much in
respect of his high Birth, as in conside-
ration of his personal Merit, and his zeal
for the common Cause, and particularly
for the safety and welfare of the Empire,

to rescue which from threatned Ruin this Army was prepared, and ordered to march. And in this state I shall leave them for a while, to look after our Forces who arrived in *Portugal*, to set *Charles III.* and Son to the Emperor, on the Throne of *Spain*, as rightfully due to the House of *Austria*, though by wonderful Artifices and Stratagems, the *French* King has at present filled it with the Duke of *Anjou* his Grandson, crowned by the Title of *Philip V.* whilst himself has grasped the *Netherlands* he has so long coveted, and awed *Spain* with *French* Troops and Garrisons.

No sooner had *Philip* notice that *Charles III.* was Landed at *Lisbon* with the Auxiliary Forces of *England* and *Holland*, and that he was received there with all testimonies of cordial Friendship and demonstrations of Joy by the King of *Portugal* and his whole Court, and that several *Spaniards* at the same time flocked to him and tendered to him their Duty and Service, as their rightful King; but he grew discontented, and in an angry humour commanded his Forces to march, and immediately fall upon and invade the Frontier Towns of *Portugal*; resolving himself to head his Army, but this being in *March* the great Rains that usually fall about that time,

time, overflowed the Rivers, and caused the ways to be so deep that it put some check to his hasty intendments; however the Duke of *Berwick* being one of his Generals, and the Marquis de *Puiseguar* the other, they with some difficulty drew down some Troops, and gave him an Account what condition they were in; so that on the 20th of *April* he held a Council of War, wherein it was resolved to march into the Territories of the King of *Portugal*, who had declared for *Charles* his Rival to the Crown of *Spain*, and his Council advised him to lay claim to the Kingdoms of *Portugal* and *Algarva* as a right of the Crown of *Spain*, and to treat *Don Pedro* with no other Title than that of Duke of *Braganza*; as the Kings of *Spain* did his Father and Brother, before the conclusion of the Treaty in the Year 1667. However preparations were very early put in a forwardness to oppose the feeble insults of the *French*, and of such *Spaniards* as appeared in Arms on the Frontiers. The Infantry of the *English* Nation marching in good order into the Province of *Alentejo*, and there quartered in several advantageous Posts; the *Dutch* Foot after some refreshment in their Quarters at *Abrantes*, were ordered to pass the *Tajo*, and advance to the Fron-

tiers, and the King caused the Infantry to be supplied with Waggon's for carrying their Baggage, and the Officers with giving such good directions, that they found Provisions very cheap in their March, and in order to their better concerting measures for the carrying on of the War, a great Council was held by the King of *Portugal* and King *Charles III.* and it was agreed that the whole Army as well the *Portuguese* as the Auxiliary Forces should draw together from their respective Quarters and take the Field : and the Duke of *Schomberg* General of the *English* Forces was made Velt-Marshal General of the *Portuguese* Forces to prevent any disputes that might arise about Command, and the same Dignity was confer'd on the *Heer Fagel* General of the *Dutch* Forces, and *Messieurs Friesheim, Windham* and several others, according to their respective Ranks and Qualities.

These preparations being thus in a forwardness, a great many Deserters from the Enemies Army came over to ours, especially several *Irish* Soldiers of the Duke of *Berwick's* Regiment, so that to prevent the further Desertion they were forced to inclose the rest in Walled Towns, and set *French* to keep the Gates ; and to the number of 300 who deserted and came over to our

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our side, were entered into Pay, and received new Cloaths, being formed into a Battalion; and many *Spaniards* being taken at Sea by our Squadrons, being delivered to King *Charles*, he not only received them graciously into his protection as his Subjects, but to each of them he gave two Rix Dollars to supply their present necessities, till they could be better provided for. And that King the better to encourage his Subjects to come over, published his Declaration of Pardon and promise of great Immunities, setting forth his Right to the Crown of *Spain*, as lawful Sovereign of all the Kingdoms, States, Provinces and Signiories which compose the Monarchy of *Spain*; setting forth by what devices and artifices the *French King* obtained it for his Grandson the Duke of *Anjou*, contrary to the Right of Nations, and the Liberties of the Nobles, and Commonalty of that Kingdom, &c.

And the King of *Portugal* published a Manifesto, containing the reason of his appearing in Arms for the defence of the *Spanish Nation*, and asserting the lawful Title of King *Charles III.* to the *Spanish Monarchy*, and the Usurpation of the *Spanish Monarchy*, which very weighty as well as reasonable in all the circumstances and particulars, but too long to be insert-

ed in so small a History, where great and glorious Actions in War must claim the chiefest part: and this first being published in *Latin*, another was published in *Spanish* to the same purport, but with some Additions.

The Troops of the Duke of *Anjou* continuing to desert in great numbers, and to encourage Men, and more especially the *English*, *Scots*, and *Irish*, many of which being taken Prisoners in *Flanders*, were compelled into the Service; the Duke of *Schomberg* published the following Proclamation of Pardon to such as should return to their Obedience.

By his Grace the Duke of *Schomberg* and *Leinster*, Captain General of her Majesties Forces in *Portugal*.

PUrsuant to her Majesties Warrant dated 1703, Authorizing me to publish in the most effectual manner, her Majesties most gracious intentions of pardoning all such her Subjects of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and of other parts of her Majesties Dominions, who being in the Service of her Enemies, will quit the same to come over to *Charles III.* King of *Spain*, or any other of her Majesties Allies.

I do hereby in her Majesties Name proclaim and declare, that as all such her Majesties Subjects, both Officers and Soldiers, who are at present in the Service of the French King, or of the Duke of Anjou, and will return to their Duty, and come over to the King of Spain or any other of her Majesties Allies, shall have her Majesties most gracious pardon for all Crimes and Offences committed by them in adhering to, or serving under her Enemies, or for any Crime or Offence relating thereunto, and that such of them as are qualified to serve in her Majesties Forces, shall be received and entertained in the same Quality they enjoyed in the Service they leave, and that such who by reason of their Religion cannot serve in her Majesties Forces, shall be received and entertained in the Service of the King of Spain, or of such other of her Majesties Allies, where they shall best like, in the same Quality, and with the same Pay they enjoyed under her Majesties Enemies, and to the end that her Majesties gracious Intention may be the more effectual, care is taken that the Governours of the Frontier Garrisons, and the Generals of the Forces, will receive and subsist them immediately upon their coming in, and give them all further encouragement.

Given at Lisbon the 25th of April
1704. in the Third Year of her
Majesties Reign.

Schomberg and Leinster, &c.
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Whilst these things passed, and the two Kings were hastning to the Army, the Duke of *Anjou's* Forces being earlier on the Frontiers of *Portugal* than was expected, made themselves Masters of *Segura* and *Salvaterra*, and some other open places yet not without some loss, by reason of the opposition they found there; which petty success encouraged them to advance to *Castelbranco*, where General *Fagel* being posted with four *Dutch* Battalions put a check to their progress; but the number of the Enemies Troops encreased upon him, he was obliged to quit the Post and retire, which he did in good order in the sight of the Enemy, though he had no Horse to cover his Retreat; entrenching himself from place to place, to give time to the *Portuguese* and Auxiliaries to draw together, so that he had several skirmishes with the *French* Troops, and two of his Battalions, for want of being supported, suffered very much, but in a while after 18000 *Portuguese* that had orders to joyn him, coming up, caused the *Spaniards* to retire to their own Frontiers, for fear their retreat should be cut off, and the *English* joyning these with a good train of Artillery, they marched to give the Enemy Battle, but they avoided it at this time, still retiring before them; however *Phi-*

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lip V. thought fit no longer to defer the proclaiming War against the King of *Portugal* and his Adherents, publishing his Declaration to that purpose, setting forth in it many specious pretences why he was constrained to do it.

In the mean time many of the *French* Faction residing at *Lisbon*, openly in their Cabals declaimed against the King of *Portugal*, taking the boldness to censure his Conduct, and magnifie the advantages and Forces of the Enemies, for which he caused the most notorious among them to be Imprisoned, and others were commanded to depart the Kingdom in eight Days, under penalty of being proceeded against on contempt of such command, with that severity their Crimes demerited. But the *French* and *Spaniards* being very much strengthened by the coming in of new supplies, made a great Ravagement on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and then pierced so deep, that among other Towns they took *Portalegre*, which made not that defence that was expected; for the Inhabitants who were very rich and numerous, fearing to loose all if it held out to extremity, forced the Garrison to surrender at discretion, so that 2 or 3 Battalions were made Prisoners of War, and amongst others, the *English* Regiment of *Stanhope*,
and

and the Inhabitants took an Oath of Fidelity to the Duke of *Anjou*, but all their threats and promises not being able to shake the Loyalty of *Don Antonio de Saldanna*, the Bishop of that place, who declared he owned no other Sovereign but the King of *Portugal*, and therefore was hastily sent into *Spain* a Prisoner.

And now the War began more in earnest, the Marquis *das Minas*, the King of *Portugals* General of the Forces of the Province of *Beira*, having drawn them together, and joyned by those of the Province of *Tralos Montes* and *Minho*, making 15000 effective Men, and decamped the 2d of *June* from *Almeida* to march towards the *Tajo*; according to the orders he had received from the King of *Portugal*, and in his way took by Storm *Fuente Ginaldo*, a *Spanish* place in *Castile*, and found in it a considerable Booty, besides great store of Ammunition and Provisions, and afterwards continued his March to attack *Monsanto*, wherein was a Garrison of 120 *French*, who had not time to retire, but whilst he lay before it News came, that *Don Ronquillo* a *Spanish* General having received a reinforcement from the Duke of *Anjou's* Army, was advancing by great marches to relieve the place, which made him raise the Siege, and march to meet him

him with the Horse under his Command, ordering the Foot with all diligence to follow, intending to attack the Enemy, which he did in the Evening. The Enemy who were superiour in Cavalry, attacked the *Portuguese* with a great deal of fury, and the left Wing gave ground, but two Battalions who were drawn up in a place of advantage, made such a Fire upon the *French* and *Spaniards* that they were obliged to retire, and the *Portuguese* Cavalry charged them so vigorously that they broke their order, and put them to the rout in great confusion, leaving 500 Men killed or taken Prisoners, and among them 150 Officers; they retired towards the Mountains, and Night coming on hindered the *Portuguese* from pursuing, who else might have cut off their greatest number, but the ravage these flying Troops had before made, in not sparing the Goods of private Men, nor of the Church and Monasteries, so exasperated the Peasants, that taking this advantage of their flight, to be revenged for the many injuries they receiv'd, taking Arms they pursued them the next Day through the passages of those Mountains and Defiles, killing a great number of them without giving any Quarter, and took 1800 Horses they had quitted, the better to clam-

clamber the craggy Rock and abscond themselves, as also 6 Standards, what Baggage they had with them and Ammunition, upon which entire Defeat *Monsanto* despairing to be relieved, surrendered at Discretion, and the Marquis marched towards *Castlebranco*, where he was to joyn General *Fagel* with 9000 Men to carry the War vigorously on that side, and the Duke of *Anjou* who had besieged *Castle-David* raised that Siege, and sent the Duke of *Berwick* with a strong Detachment, to observe the March of the Marquis *Das Minas*; and though *Castle-David* was in a manner a defenceless place lying very open to the Attack, yet the Garrison so bravely defended it, that the Enemy lost above 800 Men in that fruitless Attack.

The *English* Regiment of Lieutenant General *Steward* gained a very great Reputation in the defence of that Post, and Lieutenant Colonel *Huffer*, who commanded them, and the rest of the Officers distinguished themselves in a particular Manner. The Marquis *Das Minas* was wounded in several Places, yet would not decline the Fight or go from the Head of his Troops, though his Life by the great Effusion of Blood appeared to be in much danger, but continued in this Engagement to give signal proofs of his Conduct and

Bra-

Bravery; as also did the other Generals, and all the Troops behaved themselves with an undaunted Courage, so that the *French* and *Spaniards* who before despised the *Portuguese* as effeminated by reason of a long Peace and unskillful in the Arts of War, began now to find the contrary, and had so small desire to make a further Progress, that for a considerable time they made little or no motions to any purpose, but the hot season coming on which is very violent and excessive in those parts in *July* and *August* more particularly than at other times, they put most of their Troops into Quarters of Refreshment. And the *Portuguese* and the Auxiliaries were not able for the Sultrynefs of the heat to march for some time but in the Night or Cool of the Morning; so that a kind of Cessation of Arms happened, unless some few Skirmishes of Parties with various success, now one gaining the advantage and then the other; and during this, the *French* not thinking fit to trust their Army on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, for fear of a Surprize, or as some will have it, for want of Forrage & Provision in places where such wast had been made, but retired into *Spain*, where more plenty was to be found; so that a great many of *French* who liked not to war under such a torrid Zone, had opportunity to desert and

and steal back into *France*, some passing the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and others getting to the Ports, escaped by Shipping, some again in their stragling were knockt on the head by the country People, in revenge for those that had pillaged and spoiled them of their Cattle and Household-stuff; so that with what came over to us their Army was much diminished to what it was when it set out in the Spring; however they continued the Siege of *Castle de-Vide* or *David*, which not being very strong and yet hard pressed and beaten on from several Batteries of Cannon, also much endamaged by the Bombs, and being at this time without any hopes of speedy Relief; the *Portuguese* Governour not proving himself of such Conduct and Courage as was expected from him, in defending a place that might have held out longer, capitulated on the 25th of *June*; and having surrendered the Town to the Enemy, Colonel *Hussey* with Lieutenant General *Steward's* Regiment under his Command, retired into the Castle but for want of Ammunition and Provision, was in a little time obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War, after they had done all that could be expected from Men of Courage and undaunted Resolution, the place costing the Enemy very dear, which so enraged them that they utterly refused to give

give any honourable Terms, so that they were constrained to march out without Arms, Drums, or Colours, and to be conducted through *France*, or by Sea to *England*; after having taken, an Oath not to bear Arms against his Catholick Majesty during the War, though Colonel *Hussey* and several of his Officers obtained Liberty upon their Parole to come to *Estremas*, and seven or eight Soldiers of that Regiment made their Escape thither; reporting that during the whole Siege they had not above five or six Men wounded and not one Officer or Soldier of that Regiment killed, but this seems somewhat unlikely in a Siege where such vigorous Sallies were made, and so many of the Enemy cut off.

To repair this Disgrace, *Don John* of *Lancaster* marched from *Estremos* the 25th of *July*, with a Body of *Portuguese* Horse, and some *English* Horse and Dragoons to *Olivenza*, where he was joyned by a Regiment of Foot, and marched three Leagues further to *Barcavota* in the Territories of *Spain*, which place he summoned, giving but a short time to the Governour to return Answer whether he would surrender or not, and accordingly it did surrender, not having any sufficient Garrison to make a defence; for two Troops of *Spanish* Horse, which *Don John* expected to find there,

there, were secretly withdrawn upon his Approach; however he took an Oath of Fidelity of the Magistrates and others to King *Charles* the III. who was there proclaimed King of *Spain*, this being done, he raised 7000 Crowns Contribution, and returned to *Estremos* unopposed.

About the beginning of *August*, Lieutenant General *Windham* passed the *Tajo*, with the *English* Troops from *Alentejo*, and encamped on the River side near *Abrantes*, and Major General *Lloyd* marched with 3 Battalions of those Forces to joyn the King of *Portugal's* Army under the Command of the Marquis *Das Minas*, to enter the *Spanish* Territories. And now to return again to the Armies in *Flanders* and on the *Rhine*, &c.

His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* loosing no time that was requisite to joyne the Confederates in *Germany*, on the *Rhine*, and *Danube*, where the *French* and *Bavarians* acted in Concert, and made great Spoil and Ravages; kept on his March with the following Troops more particularly under his Command, being *English* and *Scots*, not to mention those of the *Dutch*, or such as were in their pay upon that Service.

Foot.

One Battalion of Guards.

The Earl of *Orkney's* Battalions of *Scotch*
Royal.

Brigadier *Web's*.

The Lord *North* and *Greys*.

Brigadier *How's*.

The Earl of *Derby's*.

Brigadier *Hamilton's*.

Brigadier *Row's Scots*.

Brigadier *Ferguson's Scots*.

Lieutenant General *Ingolsdby's*.

The Duke of *Marlborough's*.

Collonel *Meredith's*.

Dragoons.

Lord *John Hay's* Royal *Scots*.

Major General *Ross's* Regiment.

Horse.

Lieutenant General *Lumley's* Regiment.

Major General *Wood's*.

Lieutenant General *Windham's*.

The Duke of *Schomberg's*.

Collonel *Cadogans*.

During this March, the *French* sent about 12 or 13000 fresh Recruits to the Elector of *Bavaria* very early, who tho' they were not for the most part of their prime Men, but gathered hastily up in the Countries of *France* bordering on the Empire,

pire, yet being lead by experienced Officers and Guides, they as secretly as unexpectedly passed the Valley of St. Peter, and joyned the Electors Forces; and tho' it was judged a desperate Enterprize, yet they passed without Opposition. During these Transactions, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* set out for the Empire, to command an Army against the *Bavarians*, and General *Gronsfeld* returned to his Command in the upper *Austria*. The continued March of the *English* and *Dutch* Forces, made the Marshal *de Tallard* very sedulous, to prevent their Progress if possible; but the Army encreasing in their way, by the Conjunction of the Troops of the Princes of the Empire, he thought it not advisable with the Forces he then had, to run the hazard of a Battle, concluding himself too weak to march cross the Country, and encounter so formidable an Army, and therefore resolved to do what he could to delay their joining, and if possible to get into *Bavaria* before them, and joyn that Elector; but this Project failed him as will hereafter appear; however like an experienced General he executed many things, that in likelihood promised the Furtherance of the Affairs of *France*. He sent into the lower *Alsace* 45 Pontoons to make a Bridge of Communication, while

the *Sieur Laubanie* Governour of *Landau* posted himself at *Germerheim* with 7 or 8000 Men, with a great Train of Artillery, and the Troops brought from the *Mozelle* by the Count *de Cognies* appearing to direct their March that way, the Marshal *de Tallard* was ordered likewise to march thither.

These Preparations obliged the Imperialists to withdraw part of the Forces they had behind the Mountains, to reinforce those appointed to guard the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and the Banks of the *Rhine*. The Troops designed for *Germany* were drawn together at *Newburg*, and the Marquis *de Courtebonne* was posted on the other side of the *Rhine* at *Huninghen* with a flying Camp; in the mean time the Elector of *Bavaria* marched from *Ulm* with an Army of 30000 Men, and used so much Diligence that by the 13th of *May* he arrived within 8 Leagues of the Source of the *Danube*; causing some of the Imperial Troops who were posted in that Track to retire, and quit their Lines; and the same day the Troops commanded by the Marquis *Courtebonne*, and the Recruits descended along the *Rhine*, and the the Armies of the Marshal *de Tallard* and Count *Coignes* advanced to the Bridges laid at *Brisac* and *Rhenau*, where they passed the

the Rhine, the former arriving at St. George near Friburg; and the latter at Laugendentling at the entry of the Valley of Waldkirk, and the Marshal de Tallard caused a Road to be made leading to the Valley of St. Peter, and commanded a Detachment of Granadiers, with 10 Men out of each Troop of Horse and Dragoons, and 10 out of each Batallion, under the Command of the Sieur Zurlauben to post themselves at Zirchzarten, and the right Wing of the Cavalry with 2 Brigadiers of Foot, marched to possess the Camp of the Sieur Zurlauben, who advanced towards the Mountain of Tourner, situated in the midst of the Passage, where the Imperialists had built a Fort, (but were obliged to abandon it) with several Redoubts and Entrenchments, and two Regiments they had posted in the Abby of St. Peter quitted it likewise.

The Marshal de Tallard who had joyned by this time the Detachment of the Sieur Zurlauben, posted some Troops in those Posts for the security of 500 Waggon which followed the Recruits, and to favour their Passage, the Marquis of Courtebonne marched to encamp at Capel, at the Enterance of the Valley of Friburg, and at Faulkensteigh where the Equipages and Convoy met together, having rested in the Night

Night under the Cannon of *Friburg* without any Loss; and those Waggon's were loaded with Ammunition, Armes, Provisions and Money for the Army and for the Elector of *Bavaria*, who arrived the 15th of *May* at the source of the *Danube*, where Marshal *de Tallard* went to pay him a Visit, and having concerted Measures about carrying on this War, he returned on the 19th and rejoyned his Army, and having given 2 or 3 days Rest; after he had safely convoyed the Recruits, he decamped from the Neighbourhood of *Friburg*, and marched back to *Offenburg*, as if he had a design to attack the Lines of *Bubi*.

Whilst the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Marshal *de Marsine* advanced towards *Dillengen*, General *Thungen* thought fit to draw off the Confederate Troops from the Line between the *Danube* and the Lake of *Constance*, and post himself at *Rotweiler*, with 8 Regiments of Horse, and 9 Dutch Batalions, and 2 of *Wulfembittel*, and was reinforced by 4 other Batalions, and 3 Regiments of Horse, and soon after this the Margrave of *Berith* and Count *Stirum* arrived in the Camp, with 12000 Men, and it was further reinforced with 4 Batalions and 9 Squadrons of the King of *Prussia's* Forces, so that having 99 Squadrons, and 42 Batalions, the Generals resolved

solved to march and attack the Elector of *Bavaria*, as he lay encamped near *Villingen*; but Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* sent particular Orders that they should not march till his Arrival, which he soon did, and called a Council of War, wherein it was resolved to attack the Enemy the next day, and the Army broke up accordingly. But the *Bavarians* having notice of this motion quitted their Camp with great Precipitation, leaving several things behind, and retired to *Donau Eschingen*, and the Armies were so near that some of the *Bavarians* were forced to pass almost within Musquet-shot of the Imperialists, who saluted them with several Volleys of Cannon, killing some of their Men and Horses, but the Elector marched away to *Houfengen*, and from thence to *Frußtemberg*, and so to *Engen*, where they made a Halt, but the Imperialists were not capable of attacking them there, by reason they were parted by a deep River and a Morass; so they marched to *Dwillingen*, and having passed the *Danube*, advanced to *Liplingen*, thinking by streightning them, to oblige them to a Battle, but they declined it, and in the mean while General *Bibra* joyned Prince *Lewis* with 7000 Men from the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and both Armies moved towards *Stockach*, the only Pass through
which

which the *Bavarian* Army could make a Retreat, and came so near that they cannonaded each other a considerable time, under the favour of which the *Bavarians* marched through a Defile, which was so narrow that only 2 Men a Breast could go through; however they got away and marched to *Psullendorf*, and from thence to *Saulgen*, and having found a great quantity of Provisions in *Psullendorf*, which they had ordered to be layed up there in their March to *Donau Eschingen*, they burnt that Place and several others, and the Imperialists not finding an opportunity to engage them, marched towards *Muschirken*, and so to *Riedlingen*.

The *Bavarians* in their Marches were three Days without Bread, and had the Imperialists engaged them, they must doubtless have layed down their Arms or disbanded, but they at this time had the luck to escape, the Victory it seems being reserved for another Time and Hand.

Whilst things passed thus on this side, the *English* and *Dutch* Forces under the Duke of *Marlborough* kept on their March, increasing their number by the Addition of auxiliary Troops, so that passing the *Main* and the *Necker*, they proceeded without any Opposition toward the *Danube*, the Duke in his way having been received

with extraordinary Respect by the Elector of *Triers* and *Mentz*, and several other Princes along the *Rhine*.

But now let us return a little to *Flanders*, which though not so much the Seat of War as heretofore when the whole stress lay upon it, and numerous Armys foraged its fruitful Fields, yet this Campaign it has yeilded some Successes to the Confederates, that were not so well practicable when the *French* King had the main Stress of his Forces there, for now we find, he being constrained to draw off the greater part to assist his Confederate the *Bavarin*, as intending to make the Empire his seat of War ; he is grown so weak on this side, that were it not for the strong Garrisons he holds, he might as to the Field have been beaten quite out of it, for our Troops under Monsiur *Zueleistein* Commander in chief in the Absence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, has often Insulted the *French*, not only in their Lines and Trenches, in which they have for the most part kept close, but parties have raised Contributions, and taken Considerable Bootys within the Cannon of their Towns, their Garrisons not daring to make a Sally to hinder it ; and among some other Important places, Fort *Isabella* near *Slynce* Surrendered to our Troops, the third of *August*, and the Grand

Grand Army bombarded the strong Town of *Namure*, and did great damage, and brought away sufficient Hostages from the Country between the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, and brought a great Terror even upon *Brussels*, where the Governour of those Provinces usually resided, after that they passed the *Maese* and encamped the 11th at *Vellem* near *St. Tons*, consuming all the Forrage to the very Lines of the Enemy, who durst not come out to attempt the hindering of it, though they had received a Reinforcement of 12 Batallions and 11 Squadrons from *Germany*, under the Command of the Marquis d' *Allegrec*. But now let us see what of greater moment happened in the Empire, and begin where we left off, &c.

After several long and tedious Marches, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* with the Forces under his Command, on the 4th of *June*, he passed the *Necker*, and 2 days being given for the Refreshment of his Troops, he marched again with all imaginable Dilligence for the Country of *Suabia*, repassing the *Necker* at *Lauffen*, and encamped at *Monderlheim*, whether Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* came the 10th, to confer with him about the State of the War, and on the 11th, the Army marched to great *Heppach*, where Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*

arrived the 13th, and the 3 Generals had a long Conference together, wherein they concerted the Operations of the Campaign; and it was agreed that Prince Eugene should command on the Rhine to observe the Motions of Marshals Villeroy and Tallard, who were dilligently advancing with great Forces to joyn the Elector of Bavaria, whilst the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Lewis should act against the Elector, and that the English and imperial Forces should joyn, and during that Conjunction, the Duke and Prince should alternately give the word, and command the whole Army.

June 14, Prince Lewis went back to his Army. Prince Lewis set out for Phillipsburg, and the Duke advanced to Ebersbach, on the 16th his Grace advanced to Grossseiffen, where he continued the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Days, on the 21st he encamped, and being joyned in his March by the Forces of Holland, Lunenburg and Hesse-castle, he encamped about Lunsheim, and the next day joyned Prince Lewis at Westerfeten; on the 23^d the Confederate Army rested in the Camp, and the Duke reviewed the 12 Dutch Regiments sent the last Year to the Assistance of the Empire, and 4 Battalions of the Duke of Wirtemberg lately entered in the Service of the States,

States, which he found compleat and in a very good Condition ; on the 24th the Army marched the right to *Eschingen*, and the left to *Languanau*, on the 25th the Army made a little motion ; the right under Prince *Lewis* to *Herprechting*, and the left under the Duke towards *Gingen*, within 2 Leagues of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who upon the Approach of our Army, they retired between *Lavingen* and *Dillingen*, and ordered several Redoubts to be raised along the River *Brentz*, (which runs there with a small Stream) to dispute the Passage ; the 25th the Army continued in the Camp, and on the 27th the *English* Infantry commanded by General *Churchil*, with a Train of Artillery, and a Battalion of *Prussians*, joyned the Grand Army near *Gingen*, the 28th and 29th the Forces remained in the same Camp, and the Generals held several Councils of War, wherein it was agreed to draw nearer to *Donawert*, and on the 30th the Army marched from that Camp, and encamped in the Evening near *Lonhausen*, with the right and with the left towards *Balmershoffen*, and the next day came within sight of the Enemies Intrenchments at *Dillingen*, and encamped the right at *Amerdighen*, and the left at *Onderingen*.

By these Marches the Elector of *Bavaria* perceived, that the Generals intended to attack *Donawert*, and therefore sent a Detachment of his best Troops to reinforce Count *d'Arco*, who was posted at *Schellingbergh* near that place, where he had cast up great Entrenchments, and had some thousands of Pioneers imployed for several Days to finish those works that covered *Donawert*; but notwithstanding those and the number of Troops that defended them, the Duke of *Marlborough* resolved to attack the Enemy, whereupon the necessary Orders were given, and on the 2d his Grace advanced at three in the Morning with a Detachment of 630 Squadrons of *English* and *Dutch*, besides 3 Barallions of imperial Granadiers, and the rest of the Army following with all possible Diligence, but the way being very rough and uneven, as also long, that Detachment could not come to the River *Werntz* or *Wermitz* (which runs by *Donawert*) till about Noon, and it was about 3 in the Afternoon before they could get over that River with the Artillery.

The Duke being over at the head of the Cavalry veiwed the Entrenchments, and made the necessary Dispositions for the Attack, and in the mean time the Artillery began to play furiously on the Enemy, who

who returned them the like from their several Batteries, and made the Generals judge by their Dispositions that the Action would be very hot.

These Preparations well ordered, the *English* and *Dutch* began the attack with an unparallel'd Courage, before the *Imperialists* could come up, and met with a vigorous resistance, but after a fierce Engagement of about an hour and a half, when the *Imperialists* arrived, the Intrenchments were forced, and our men made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy; Lieutenant General *Geor*, who commanded the first detachment of foot was killed in this Encounter, as also Major General *Binbein*, both in the Dutch Service, and both Men of great Bravery and Conduct, Signalizing themselves with a resolution becoming their high Station.

The Horse and Dragoons shared in the Glory of the Day with the Infantry, the first detachment of them being commanded by Lieutenant General *Lumby* and Lieutenant General *Hompesch*; and in this Action all the Confederate troops that were engaged behaved themselves with much Bravery, but as the attack was begun by a Battalion of *English* foot Guards and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingolsby*, they suffered most. The Forces of the Enemy con-

sisted of two Battallions of the Electors Guards, one of Granadiers, 13 other *Bavarian* Battallions, five *French*, and four Regiments of *Curassiers*, making 32000 Effective men, also 3 Squadrons of Dragoons, being all Choice Troops, commanded in Chief by the Count d' *Arco*, the Electors General, and under him by three *Bavarian* and two *French* Lieutenant Generals. As soon as our Men possessed the Entrenchments, the Enemy betook themselves to flight in great confusion to *Donawert*, and the *Danube*, being hotly pursued by our Horse and Dragoons, so that many of them threw themselves into the River. The loss of the Enemy in the flight and pursuit was computed to be between 6 and 7000 men of the Electors best Troops; our Men took 16 pieces of Cannon and 13 Colours or Standards. The Duke of *Marlborough* in this Action Signalized himself with much Prudence and Heroick Conduct, having given the necessary orders with extraordinary presence of Mind, and exposed his Person in the greatest Danger; Prince *Lewis* of Baden who Likewise performed the part of a brave and Experience General was wounded; as was also the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who gave Signal proofs of his great courage on this occasion, and many others.

others of considerable Note. Upon this Victory so happily obtained, the Duke Marched to *Donawert*, which the Garison quitted upon his approach with such precipitation, that they not only broke down the Bridges, to hinder the persuit, but left the Ammunition and Provisions behind them; which they were ordered to destroy, and had put straw into the Houses in order to set Fire to the place, and lay it in Ashes, being prevented by the Dukes speedy March and timely taking possession of it.

The Elector of *Bavaria* having soon notice of this defeat of his Troops, repassed the *Danube* with much hast, to prevent his Communication being cut off with his own Territories. In the Town, (after the retreat of the Garison) was found a Magazine of Ammunition, three pieces of Cannon in the Arsenal, 2000 Sacks of Meal, and great store of Oats, and in the plunder was found the Plate of the Count *d' Arco*, which he left behind him through a hasty flight, as fearing by the least stay, his retreat might be cut off, and many Bodies of Men and Horses were soon after found floating in the *Danube*, who had been drowned in their attempt to pass over it, so great was the fear and consternation this signal defeat brought upon them;

them; and though an entire Victory was gained, and such a one as was very considerable to the Interest of the Confederates, yet it happily proved but as an earnest of one far greater, which soon after happened, and in due place shall be treated off at large.

Whilst these things passed, the Court of *France* was not ignorant that their Grand Confederate the *Bavarian* would be very hardly put to it, if not speedily reinforced; they looked upon him and the Forces he then had with him, as no other than a capitulating Town, which if not timely relieved, must of necessity surrender, and therefore if it were possible to prevent such a defect, the Marshals *Tallard* and *Villeroy* had speedy orders to march with considerable detachments of the best Troops that could be drawn out of the Frontier Garrisons, and from other parts, of whose march his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* having notice, Prince *Eugene* who was to observe their motion, had a reinforcement sent him, the better to enable him to oppose their passing the *Rhine*, so that the *Palatinate* Troops posted along the Lines on the Banks of that River were reinforced with 10000 *Prussians*, detached from the Imperial Army, and part of the Troops of the Circle of *Westphalia*, and
after

after with other reinforcements, when in the mean while the Marshal *Villeroy* arrived at *Landau* with the Troops from the *Netherlands*, encreasing them in other places as he had passed along the Country, and so the Enemy made as if they would pass the *Rhine* below *Philipsburg*, and attack the Lines at *Stolhoffen*, and they made great preparations to that effect, but the Duke of *Marlborough* having ordered the *Danish* Infantry in the service of *England* and *Holland*, which were to joyn him, to reinforce *Prince Eugene*; his Highness took such precautions by erecting Batteries in convenient places, and casting up new Intrenchments, that the Enemy did not then think fit to attempt the passage of the *Rhine*, but the Marshal *d' Tallard* marched back with a considerable number of Troops towards *Strasburg*, and having passed the *Rhine* there, advanced towards the *Black-Forest*.

The News of this signal Victory obtained, soon flew on the Wings of Fame to *Vienna*, the Emperors Capital City, seated on the Banks of the *Danube* in *Austria*, and caused a very great rejoicing there, reviving the Imperial Court, and expelling those apprehensions it had of encroaching danger; insomuch that his Imperial Majesty being informed by his
own

own Generals and Ministers, that the success of that brave Action in forcing the *Bavarian* Intrenchments, was primarily owing to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and being sensible of the other great Services his Grace had done to his Family in particular, and the common Cause in general, he resolved to confer upon him the Title and Dignity of a Prince of the Empire, and in order to it Count *Wratislan* the Imperial Minister, was commanded to motion it to the Duke, to know how he stood enclined to accept it; who returned this generous Answer, worthy of a true *English* Hero, and of being recorded to all Posterity, viz.

That he was much obliged to the Emperor, but that the Queen his Mistress had given him so many marks of her favour, that there was no Titles of Honour could please him so well, as those her Majesty had conferred upon him; and so desired he might be excused from accepting any other.

This modest Answer did not so well satisfy the Emperor, but that he resolved to give a mark of distinction to so great a Merit, and being fully persuaded all would agree, that the Title of a Prince of the Empire should receive as much Lustre from his Graces acceptance of it, as he from the Title; ordered his Minister to

to the Court of *England*, to desire her Majesty would lay her Commands on the Duke to accept the Title designed for him, and in the mean time wrought to him a Letter to that purpose in *Latin*, which for the sake of the *English* Reader is thus Translated.

The Translation from the *Latin*.

Illustrious sincerely Beloved, your Deserts towards me, my House and the Common Cause, are great and many, and the singular application, care and diligence which you have expressed in bringing up and hastning the powerful Succours, which the most Serene and Potent Queen of Great Brittain, and the States of the United Netherlands, have sent me to the Danube, are not to be ranked in the least place. But nothing can be more glorious than what you have done, after the conjunction of your Army with mine, in the most speedy and vigorous Attack, and forcing the Enemies Camp near Bonawert, the second of this Month. Since my Generals themselves and Ministers declare that the success of the Enterprize, (which is more acceptable and advantageous to me in the present juncture, than almost any thing else that could befall me) is chiefly

chiefly owing to your Councils, Prudence and Execution, and the wonderful Bravery and Constancy of the Troops who fought under your Command. Therefore although the Testimony of those great Men, and even Fame it self, the rewarder of noble Actions do highly and justly extol your Name, I who reap the first advantage which this Victory brings to the Common Cause, have thought my self obliged to Honour and Illustrate the Glory you have gained by the testimony of my Letter, and to assure you that I shall loose no opportunity to shew you by effects how grateful and well I am enclined towards you. In the mean time that you carry on with the same alacrity and industry what you have so valiantly and vigorously begun, and that in conjunction with the Margrave of Baden, my Lieutenant General, and other Commanders of my Troops, you use your utmost endeavour and force that the end may answer the beginning, and that the War which the Bavarian has seditiously raised in the Bowels of Germany, may be brought to a most speedy conclusion. I do not so much exhort you to, as I am confident of it, for you cannot but be fully satisfied, that there is the highest Glory and Honour therein, and that this will be an eternal Trophy to your most Serene Queen in the Upper Germany, where the Victorious Arms of the English Nation were never seen in the memory of Man. I pray God to bless
with.

with a prosperous success your Councils and Enterprizes, and I confirm to you again and again the most favourable Inclination and Affection of my Mind towards you.

Given at my Court at Vienna.

July 12. 1704.

This glorious success, had though but in a manner an Introduction to what ensued; it startled the *Hungarian* Malecontents, and made them bethink themselves of returning to their Duty and Allegiance, which no doubt by the influence of the Court of *France* that underhand supported them, they had cast off, and entered into an unnatural and cruel War, for the two *Hungarian* Deputies who had stood very stiff before, became now more flexible, and delivered to the Imperial Ministers an account of their demands in the following Memorial.

1. That the English and Dutch Ministers shall be Mediators.
 2. That the Generals Heister and Rabutine shall be recalled.
 3. That the King of Hungary shall reside at Presburg or Buda.
 4. That the right of a free Election, their ancient Priviledges, and the Decree of St. Andrew shall be confirmed.
 5. That a Diet shall be held in Hungary once every three Years.
 6. That the Treaty
- with

with the Turks may be communicated to the Hungarians, and no Treaty afterwards be managed without them. 7. That all Foreign Troops be sent out of the Kingdom, and never brought in again without the consent of the Diet, and that the Hungarian Militia may be set on Foot. 8. That the Courts of Justice may have their ancient freedom. 9. That the Benefices and Offices of the Church, be given to none but Hungarians, Protestants as well as Papists. 10. That the ancient privileges be restored to the Office of Palatine. 11. That the Mountain Towns, as well as other free Royal Towns may enjoy all their Liberties. 12. That the Court Chamber who have the Charge of the Affairs of Hungary may be subject to the Laws of Hungary. 13. That the Salt Trade of Hungary may be free. 14. That all the Posts in the Kingdom be conferred upon Natives without any distinction of Religion. 15. That no Impost or Tax be layed on the Subject but by the Diet, nor any Troops Quartered but by their consent. 16. That all new Conquests be incorporated with the Kingdom. 17. That the Hungarians be not vexed as formerly by Commissaries about bordering the Conquests. 18. That no Hungarian be tried by Commission out of the Kingdom. 19. That the Sentence against Ragotski be reversed, and declared a Prince. 20. That none but native Lawyers be admitted in-

to the Hungarian Chancellery. 21. That all Strangers go out of the Kingdom. 22. That the greater and lesser Nobility may enjoy their Priviledges. 23. That the Revenues and Patrimony of the Crown, be annexed to the Crown. 24. That the Jesuites be banished the Kingdom. 25. That the Transylvanians be made a free People.

These Articles being debated in the Imperial Council, and thought somewhat reasonable to ease the Distractions of that long harrazed Kingdom, we find the following Answer to their demands in way of concession.

1. That the Rights required in Hungary by the Blood of the Germans, and at the charge of the Hereditary Countries be maintained. 2. That the Hungarians shall be restored to all their Rights and Posts, and their Rights and Priviledges shall be preserved. 3. That the Articles of the Diets of Emdenburg and Presburg concerning Religion shall remain inviolable, and that Offices shall be indifferently conferr'd. 4. That the price of Salt shall be limited, and the Superfluity or want of it provided against, and the like in Transylvania. 5. That the Hungarian Wines shall be allowed course into the neighbouring, as well as into remote Countries; and that as soon as a
Cessation

cessation of Arms is concluded, the Malecontents shall be allowed to present their grievances in the presence of the Ministers of England and Holland. 6. That for the time to come the Emperor himself shall be present at the Diet of Hungary, to consult with the States what shall be necessary, or otherwise the King of the Romans shall be sent thither for that purpose.

These and some other overtures since made, have put the accomodation and reconciling of difference in a great forwardness, to put a stop to the issue of Blood that has been shed like Water, as also the plundering, burning of Towns and other ravagements, that have layed a great part of that fruitful Country (for a fruitfuller the Sun visits not) wast, through the Artifices and Contrivances of the common disturber of the Peace of Europe, who to promote his own ambitious designs, has caused the destruction of millions of Lives, and the Ruine of more Families, not sparing his own Subjects, who have felt the Tyrants in a more crueller manner than the Primitive Christians felt that of the Heathen Roman Emperors in the ten bloody Persecutions. But to return nearer to our purpose.

Further

Further to show you of what great importance the forcing the Lines at Schellingberg near Donawert, was to us, and how disagreeable to the Enemy, and breaking their measures; hear in what terms the Count d' Arco the Bavarian General, expresses it to his Master the Elector, as to the circumstances attending the Action and Defeat.

Illustrious Sir,

I Arrived Yesterday Night according to your Highnesses Command, and found the Intrenchments unfinished, and yet too large to be defended by 7000 Men, and therefore I was obliged to send to your Highness for more Men, who came too late, by reason of the great Rains and bad ways. The next Morning I set the Pioneers and Soldiers to work, and came by break of Day with three of the Kings Engineers, who undertook to see how they went on, three days were little enough to have finished them, but in the forenoon we were hindred by the approach of the Enemy, of which I had not the least notice till they were discovered from a neighbouring Hill, marching as I concluded to Donawert. This made me forward the Work with more diligence, and about three in the Afternoon they were advanced so near, that I perceived they designed no less than an attack,

tack, upon which I drew up my Men in order of Battle, with the assistance of Count Monasterolle, who continued with me the whole Day, and did all that could be expected from a faithful and brave Officer. I placed 14 of your Highnesses Battalions in the front of the first and second Lines, and 4 French Regiments, and 6 Battalions on the right and left, and posted my Horse and Dragoons on the Right, because that was the most advantageous Ground. Then I began to play my great Guns on the front of the Enemies Foot, which still encroached in six Columns, supported by many Squadrons of their Horse on the Rear, besides others extending to the Hill. The Enemy marched first to the Wood on the Right, thinking to break through there, and attack the intrenchments on all sides, but finding it impracticable to pass the Wood, they marched again to the corner of the Line, in view of Donawert, and there falling on the English Battalions, gave a very terrible Fire with their small Arms, and their Cannon played furiously on the Right.

Your Highnesses Troops and Granadiers were posted in the very face of the Attack, and after their Fire, fell twice out upon the Enemy with their Bayonets in their pieces, and made great slaughter, and the Enemy found such resistance, that near all their first Ranks were killed, but speedily made up with fresh Men, and your Highnesses Troops were driven back

to their Trenches, whereupon the Fire encreased terribly on both sides, and as often as the Enemies Battalions came on, they were repulsed and many of them were killed by the great Fire from our Trenches, so that in two hours time they gained no ground upon us, and seemed inclinable to retire, without our suspecting in the least the following rencounter that happened.

I sent three of the Kings Troops, and one of your Highnesses to the Town, with order to the commanding Officers there, to post themselves in the covered Way, where it joyned the Intrenchment, from whence they might have made such a Fire, that we should have been well enough covered on the left, where we had only three weak Battalions; but my Command was not obeyed, and the Enemy being aware of this, broke into the Intrenchments before I had notice of it, so that I came thither too late with two Squadrons of Dragoons, for there was nothing left for me to do, but to think of retiring to prevent my being encompassed, your Highnesses Troops being utterly beaten out, endeavoured to escape over the Bridges on the Danube, and the Gates of the Town next to that River, but the Bridge to our great misfortune was unhappily broken down by the Crowd, and the Gate was kept shut by the Governours command a long time, though I sent him notice it might be opened, and that I was on the Left with the retiring Troops. A Regiment

ment of Dragoons coming thither on Foot, somewhat abated the furious pressing on of the Enemy, whilst the flyers had opportunity to retire; and those on the Right being too far from the Town, and knowing the Bridge was broken, retired towards the Wood of Newburg, their Commanders shewing much gallantry in the retreat, as they did in the Fight, though the Enemy pursued them to the first Wood, and then returned to their main Body. In this Action the Foot suffered most, and the Enemy lost many Men, but the greatest loss on our side, which can never be enough lamented, is a great number of Officers, French and Bavarians, and one Letter is not enough to contain the praise of those that deserved well, but I assure your Electoral Highness, that not one Officer or Soldier failed of what could be wished or expected from them on this occasion, and particularly the Regiment of Bear, and the Batallion of Nivernois, who did all that was possible in the Battle, and retired through the Town with their Bayonets in their pieces, tho' the Enemy was on their Flank, they were lead by the Marquis d' Montandre, who gave great proof of his Conduct and Courage.

This is Illustrious Sir, the true and just relation I thought fit to send my Gracious Master.

This

This shows, even from an Enemy, the Bravery and daring Courage of Men which neither Danger nor Death could startle, or in the least daunt, in the glorious Achievement of such a difficult enterprize, who breaking through all opposition, threw themselves over the Swords of their Enemies, whilst neither Ramparts nor wide and deep Trenches could restrain them or bound their arduous fury, spreading even the terror of the revived *English* Courage and Bravery, far and wide, which shall spread on the Wings of Fame to startle distant Nations, and show as of old, how our Arms are to be feared.

When the Confederate Army had rested and refreshed for some days, they passed the *Danube* and afterwards the *Lech*, to pierce *Bavaria*, that Elector not thinking fit to oppose their passage, or stay their coming at so near a distance, retired under the Cannon of *Ausburg*, where he strongly entrenched himself and the Army with him, giving the Confederates a freedom to march as they pleased without molestation, as being unable to make head, whereupon they besieged and took *Rhain*, a Fortress in *Bavaria*, whilst his Garrison quitted *Newburg* on the *Danube*, when in the mean while our Forces marched direct-

ly towards *Ausburg*, and forced the Enemy to quit *Friedburg*.

During these and some other Marches, in which several places of Importance either were quitted or yielded; some overtures were made towards a Peace between the Emperor and Elector, and Count *Wratislau* was sent to confer with him, so that an amicable accomodation was hoped for, but the *French* Partisans about him, tried to put it off with delays, upon mountanous promises they made him in the name of the King their Master, and indeed when Articles of Agreement or pacification were about to be signed, he had certain news brought him of the hasty marches of the Marshal d' *Tallard* with a strong Army to joyn him, which puffed him up, and rendred him as obstinate as ever, from hearkning to any accomodation, insomuch that he told the Imperial Minister, that he had advice that the Marshal d' *Tallard* was coming to his assistance, and that now his Honour would not permit him to hearken to a separate Treaty, as long as his Confederate the French King made such efforts to support him. Whereupon the negotiation was abruptly broke off, upon which his Country was ravaged and destroyed in many places, especially between *Ausburg* and *Munich* whilst the Elector kept close in his Camp not sending out any Parties to oppose the

progress of our Arms; our Parties brought away, besides other plunder, a great number of Cattle; and this destruction with Fire and Sword was done in order to deprive the Enemy from all means of subsisting on that side, and oblige the Elector to quit his Camp for want of necessaries, the communication with the Country being by this means cut off.

The Expedition being over, the Confederates held a great Council of War, wherein it was resolved to return towards the *Danube* and besiege *Ingolstadt*, a place of very considerable importance, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* with a detachment from the Army undertook to command the Siege, whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* covered it; and Prince *Eugene* who had observed the Marshal *d' Tallard*, and followed him in his march towards the *Bavarians*, was to joyn the grand Army if need required it. And pursuant to these measures taken, the Army decamped the 24th of *July* from *Friedburg* towards *Aiche*, and in the mean while the Castle of *Hoben* was taken from the Enemy, in which was a Garrison of eighty Men, and a great Boety of such things as had been carried thither by the Country People, for fear of being plunder'd by the Soldiers of our Parties. And many other places not strong-

ly garisoned, set open their Gates upon the Approach of the Fore-runners of our Army, and submitted upon the Assurances given them of a favourable Treatment; and Magazines were stored up for the better Subsistence of our Forces in their Marches and Encampments, by reason the Country was so much foraged and hazarded. These Proceedings made the Electress of *Bavaria* consult her own Safety, and that of the young Princes her Children, (she is Daughter to *John Sobieski* the late King of *Poland*, and a Lady of excellent Endowments, bringing the Elector a considerable Dowry) and that in time she might be in a place of Retreat from the Danger and Noise of War, she went to *Braunn*, and desired Leave to retire to *Pfaltzburgh*, which the Bishop of that Diocess would not agree to, without the Emperor's Consent first obtained to warrant him in it, and for her Security there, and upon this a Detachment of Horse and Foot was sent under the Command of Count *d'la Tour*, to take possession of *Munich*, the chief Seat of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Inhabitants of several Places and Towns sent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to treat about Contributions; but his Grace answered, that the Forces of the Queen of England were not come

to get Money in Bavaria, but to bring their Elector to Reason. Yet several Supplies of Provisions and other Necessaries were sent to the Camp, to supply the Army in a ravaged and very much spoiled Country, and the Monasteries there of themselves being very rich, and more provided by what has been brought into them by the People to secure from the Spoil ; have afforded much Succour to ours, whilst the Enemy suffered extreamly in the Heart of his own Dominions ; but the crafty Monasticks did this providentially for their own Advantage, giving part to have Safeguards for the rest, and to live in Peace, whilst others were in War and Confusion ; the devouring Sword spreading far, and to the Destruction and Ruin of many thousands. Forrage especially was so scarce round the Electors Camp, that a great many gallant Horses dy'd for want of it, and being carryed into the neighbouring Fields, so infected the Air that many People dyed of the Contagion.

By this time certain News arrived, that the Marshal *d' Tallard* at the pressing Instance of the Elector, who sent him word, he must of necessity yield to the Proposals, how hard soever they were, unless he was speedily reinforced ; made great Marches, after he had trifled in his way

before some Towns, and lost many Men in unsuccessful Attempts; and was followed in a manner at the Heels by Prince *Eugene*, and that Division of the Army under his Command, who though reinforced from the main Army, could not impede his March, or at least the *French* avoided coming to an Engagement as much as possible; so that *Tallard* with about 22000 Men, the choicest Troops the *French King* had, came to *Biberach* in order to joyn the Elector and Marshal *Marsin*, whose Army then lay near *Ausburg*, *Tallard* halting there, left his Troops and went to the Electors Camp, who ordered his Army to decamp and march, that they might joyn the *French*, which they accordingly did; and the next morning the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* decamped, and marched to *Hockenwert*, where they continued two Days, and in the mean while 800 of Prince *Lewis's* Horse advanced to invest *Ingoldstadt*, and our Army decamping from *Hockenwert*, marched to *Axheim*, and Prince *Lewis* went with a Detachment formally to besiege *Ingoldstat*, and the Duke received Intelligence, that the Enemy had passed part of their Army over the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, upon which he ordered General *Churchil* to pass the *Danube* with a strong Detachment

ment at *Sconvelt*, to reinforce Prince *Engene*, who lay encamped at *Munster* near *Donawert*, and the next day the whole Army followed.

Soon after this Intelligence came, that the Enemy had passed their whole Army over the *Danube* in order to attack Prince *Engene*; which caused the speedy Joyn- ing of such Forces as were separated from our Army and near at hand; and on the 2d of *August*, our Stile, a glorious Victory was obtained, the like has not been known in the Memory of Man; a particular Account of which we shall (to hand down to all Posterity) by inserting this Book, which must needs pass to future Ages, to shew them the Courage and Bravery of the *English* Nation in particular, and of the other Confederates in General, by saving the tottering Empire by this fortunate Blow, that never before was in the like Danger; insulted on one side by the numerous and often successful Forces of the *Hungarian* Malecontents, stirred up by the Power of *France*; and its Bowels pierced by the unnatural Proceedings of a Prince of the Empire, who prayed upon the neighbouring Provinces adjoyning to his Country, and at the same time called in a ravenous *French* Army to assist him in pushing on

the mighty Ruin he intended; consisting of *Veteran* Troops used to vanquish, and commanded by experienced and often victorious Generals; insomuch that the Fate of the Empire, and perhaps that of all *Europe* seemed to depend upon the Success of this one glorious Battle, the Event of which proving fatal to the *French* and *Bavarians*, has quite altered the Scene of Affairs, humbling a haughty Monarch, grown too proud for Heaven and Earth, by being puffed up with his continual Successes, and from his seldom meeting with Disgraces, thought himself the darling Favourite of Fortune, and above the turn of her Wheel; nothing could bound his aspiring, but universal Monarchy; and had he compassed that, there would have been an End of his *Te Deums*; and as he was little acquainted with Adversity, so he feared nothing in Prosperity, till the Hand of Heaven let him find that the proud shall be humbled and brought low.

We had for certain Days in *England*, a Rumour spread of a great Victory obtained, yet it remained doubtful to us till an Express arrived from his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, sent by Colonel *Parks*, and the first certainly that appeared publick, was a Letter to his Dutches, in these
few

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few Lines, written on Horse-back with a lead Pencil, viz.

August 13th. 1704. N. S.

I have not Time to say more than to beg of you, to present my humble Duty to the Queen, and let her Majesty know that her Army has had a glorious Victory; Monsieur Tallard and two other Generals are in my Coach, and I am following the rest, the Bearer my Aide Camp, Colonel Parks, will give her Majesty an Account of what has passed, I shall do it in a day or two by an other Hand;
Marlborough.

The Gentleman who brought this went immediately to wait upon the Queen at Windsor, with a further Account of what had happened.

His Grace likewise sent a Letter from the Camp at *Hochstet*, by the Lord Tunbridge, to the Right Honourable Mr. Harley, Secretary of State, with the material Particulars of this famous Victory as followeth.

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Sir,

I gave you an Account on Sunday of the Situation we were in, and that we expected to hear that the Enemy would pass the Danube at Lewingen, in order to attack Prince Eugene, at Eleaven that Night we had an Express from him that the Enemy were come over, and desiring he might be reinforced as soon as possible ; whereupon I ordered my Brother Churchil to advance at 1 a Clock in the Morning with 20 Batallions, and by 3 the whole Army was in Motion. For the greater Expedition, I ordered part of the Troops to pass over the Danube and follow the March of the 20 Batallions, and with most of the Horse and Foot of the first Line I passed the Lech at Rhain, and came over the Danube at Donawert, so that we all joyned the Prince that Night, intending to advance and take this Camp at Hochstet in order to which we went on Tuesday early in the Morning with 40 Squadrons to view the Ground, but found the Enemy had already possessed themselves of it, whereupon we resolved to attack them, and accordingly we marched between 3 and 4 yesterday morning from the Camp at Munster, leaving all our Tents standing, about 6 we came in view of the Enemy, who we found, did not expect so early a Visit, and the Cannon began to play about half an hour after 8. They formed them-

themselves into two Bodies, the Elector with Monsieur Marlin and their Troops on our right, and Monsieur de Tallard with all his on our left, which last fell to my Share; they had 2 little Rivullets, besides a Morass, before them which we were obliged to pass over in their View, and Prince Eugene was forced to take a great Compass to come to the Enemy, so that it was 1 a Clock before the Battel began, it lasted with great Vigor till Sun-set, when the Enemy were obliged to retire, and by the Blessing of God we obtained a compleat Victory, we have cut off a great number of them as well in the Action, as in the Retreat, besides upwards of 30 Squadrons of French, which I pushed into the Danube, where we saw the greatest part of them perish, Monsieur de Tallard and several of his General Officers were taken Prisoners at the same time, in the Village of Bleinheim, which the Enemy had entrenched and fortified, and where they made the greatest Opposition; I obliged 26 Batalions and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion; we took likewise all their Tents, Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Collours in the Action, so that I reckon the greatest part of Marshal Tallard's Army is taken or destroyed; the Bravery of all our Troops on this occasion cannot be expressed, the Generals, as well as the Officers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with the greatest

Courage and Resolution; the Horse and Dragoons having been obliged to charge 4 or 5 several times; the Elector and Monsieur de Marfin were so advantageously posted, that Prince Eugene could make no Impression on them till the third Attack, at near 7. at Night, when he made a great Slaughter of them, but being near a Wood-side, a good Body of Bavarians retired into it; and the rest of the Army retreated towards Lawengen, it being too late, and our Troops too much tired to pursue them far, I cannot say too much of the Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his Troops on this Occasion; you will please to lay this before her Majesty and his Royal Highness, to whom I send my Lord Tunbridge with the good News, I pray you will likewise inform your self, and let me know her Majesties pleasure, as well relating to Monsieur de Tallard and the General Officers, as for the Disposal of near twelve hundred other Officers, and between 8 and 9000 common Soldiers, who being all made Prisoners by her Majesty's Troops, are entirely at her Disposal, but as the charge of subsisting these Officers and Men must be very great, I presume her Majesty will be inclined that they be exchanged for any other Prisoners that offer.

I should likewise be glad to receive her Majesties Directions for the Disposal of the Standards and Colours, whereof I have not yet

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yet the number, but guess they cannot be less than 100, which is more than has been taken in any Battle these many Years.

This you will easily believe, that in so long and vigorous an Action, the English who had so great a share in it, must have suffered as well in Officers as Men, I have not yet the particulars. I am

Sir, &c.

His Grace likewise writ an Account of this signal Victory to the States General, to inform them of so glorious an Action, as has not happened in many Ages, and sent it by Colonel Panton the Tennor of which is as followeth, viz.

High and Mighty Lords,

I had the Honour to write to your High and Mighynesses on Sunday last, the 10th Instant, to inform you both of the Resolution we had taken to besiege Ingolstadt, and of the Situation of the Enemy. That Night at a 11 a Clock, we had Intelligence that they had passed the Danube at Lawingen, upon which I ordered General Churchill at Midnight to advance with 20 Battalions that had passed the Danube the Day before, and reinforce Prince Eugene, and at 3 a Clock in the Morning I marched with the rest.

rest of the Army, part of which (to make their greater Expedition) took the same Road as did General Churchill, and the Horse with the first Line of Foot passed the Lech at Rhain, and the Danube at Donawert, we joyned Prince Eugene that night, and encamped with the right at Apperzhosen, and the left at Munster, with design to take post in this Camp at Hochstet, but Prince Eugene and I advancing with 40 Squadrons to take a View of it, found the Enemy in possession of it, whereupon we resolved to march and attack them, which we did. Yesterday the Army began to move at 2 in the Morning, and we came in sight of the Enemy about 6, at which they were much surprized, and between 8 and 9 the Cannon began to play on both sides, but the Enemy having two Rivullets, and a kind of a Morass before them, our Horse were obliged to file off, and Prince Eugene had a great Compass to fetch, so that it was one of the Clock before we were close engaged; the Enemy formed themselves into two Bodies, the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal Marlin commanding the left, and Marshal de Tallard the right, I had the latter to deal with; the Action soon grew hot and lasted till Sun-set, when it pleased God to grant the Allies a very great and compleat Victory; it is impossible to express the Bravery of our Troops, as well of the Generals, and Officers, as Soldiers, who de-

deserved all the praise can be given them, the Horse were obliged to charge the Enemy 4 or 5 several times; but Time will not permit me to descend to particulars, in short the Enemies whole Army was put to the rout, and great Slaughter was made amongst them, we have taken their Camp, with their Cannon and Amunition; our left where I was, drove 30 Squadrons into the Danube, where I saw most of them perish, and took the Marshal de Tallard with several General Officers Prisoners in the Village of Bleinheim, which the Enemy had fortified, and made 26 Bataillions and 12 Squadrons Prisoners at discretion; we took besides a great number of Standards and Colours, I am not yet informed of the particulars of what passed on the right, but the good Conduct of Prince Eugene, and the Bravery of his Troops shewn with great Lustre on that day. I could not defer congratulating your Highnesses on this Occasion, refering you to Colonel Panton, one of my Adjutants General, who having been in the Action can give you the particulars by word of Mouth.

I am your

High and Mightinesses, &c.

Upon

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the 20th of *August N. S.* the States General dispatched an Express the same Night with the following Answer.

My Lord,

Colonel Panton has brought your Grace's welcome Letter, dated from the Camp at Hochstet, the 14th Instant, and has related to us what passed in the signal Battle fought the Day before; we return your Grace most hearty Thanks for the speedy Notice you were pleased to send us of this agreeable News, after the first Blow you had given them at Schellenberg, we had all reason to expect somewhat much greater would follow; but never durst have carried our Hopes so far, as to think of so glorious and compleat a Victory as you have, with the Armies of the Allies, gained over the Enemy. The Action of the Day has placed the Greatness of your Merit in its true Lustre, a Day whose Glory might have been envied by the greatest Captains of Ages past, and whose Memory will endure to all Ages to come; we heartily congratulate your Grace on this occasion, and rejoice in the Glory you have acquired, as well as for the Advantage of the common Cause. This Action will let France see that her Troops are not invincible, and has given it such a
Blow

Blow as that King never felt in the whole Course of his Reign; and we give Thanks to God, whose Goodness has blessed your brave Attempts, and pray that he will prosper more and more your generous Designs, assuring you, that none can be with greater Esteem and more Sincerity than we are,

My Lord
your Grace's, &c.

The Winning of this Battle was the more glorious, by reason of the great Difficultery that opposed in the gaining it, the *French* and *Bavarians* being very strong, and all their Officers and Soldiers choicely selected; their Army consisting of 82 Batalions and 147 Squadrons, whereas we had but 64 Batalions and 166 Squadrons, of which 1500 Horse had been detached under the Command of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* for the Siege of *Ingoldstadt*, so that the Enemies Army was superiour in number. And here by the way for the better satisfaction of the Reader, Note, that a Batalion is usually computed at 400 Men, and a Squadron at 100.

Besides this we were obliged to give the Onset, to prevent in probability the Enemies rising in the Night and secretly marching away, and they were so strongly posted with 2 Rivullets and a Morass before,

fore, also on a rising Ground, and fenced on both sides, that they could not believe our Army would undertake so difficult and seeming dangerous Enterprize, as to attack them ; and were very much surprized when they perceived our Generals preparing for so great an Enterprize ; and it is credibly reported that Marshal Tallard perceiving our Advance-guard passing the Rivullets and Morass, was advised by some of his Generals to send out Parties to encounter them, and push them back again ; such a Conceit of assured Victory puffed him, that he openly said, *Let them alone that they may come on, for what will it signifie to engage these few, who being charged will easily retreat to their main Body, but when they are all come over, we shall have the more to kill and take Prisoners.* And yet through Providence this long experienced and often victorious General was mightily deceived in his Aim, and Guess ; that Fate of War turning upon himself and his, which he purposed so confidently for others ; and thus we may plainly see as in innumerable other Instances, that where Man proposes, God disposes, for they had swallowed a Victory in Hope, if not in a kind of a presumptive Assurance, that was fatally wrested from them

them to the Ruin of an Army formidable enough to bring Terror on an Empire.

The Order of our Armies March was in 8 Columns, the *Imperialists*, *Prussians* and *Danes* being posted on the right, under the Command of *Prince Eugene*, and the *English*, *Dutch*, *Lunenburghers*, *Hessians* and other Troops in the service of *Holland*, made up the left Wing of the Army, under their respective Generals, and the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Command of the whole. No sooner the Enemy saw us approach, but they fired 2 Guns as a Signal for their Forragers (who were upon a general Forrage) to return, which they did with Precipitation, and occasioned a great Confusion in their Camp.

The Duke having given the necessary Orders for the Attack, the *Imperialists* marched along the Wood side near *Volperstetew*, and 17 Batalions advanced at the same time towards *Bleinheim*; our Generals by that motion, designing to attack the Enemy in the Flank on both sides, which they perceiving, set some Houses in the Village near them on fire, and made a great firing from their Batteries, before our Artillery was brought to bear, but it was soon done, which playing furiously on the Enemy, under the favour of it, our

Foot

Foot forded the River, and Bridges were made for the Horse.

The Cannonading lasted till 1 in the Afternoon, during which the Foot of the left advanced to *Bleinheim*, to force the Enemy from that Post, wherein they had cast up an Intrenchment with *Palisadoes*, and posted 26 Batalions, supported by 12 Squadrons of Horse, who made so stout a resistance that the Duke was obliged to order the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who commanded the whole Body of the Cavalry of the left, to pass the Morass and cut them off from the rest of the Forces. The Passage being very difficult, the Enemy with great Fury repulsed our first Squadrons, upon their nearer Approach, seeing the whole Army in motion, and resolutely advancing, but the Prince speedily coming up with the rest furiously charged and broke in upon the *French* King's Guards, as also on the light Horse, and soon put them into great disorder, upon giving 4 violent Charges, upon which 3 Batalions of the Enemy advanced, forming themselves into one, and endeavoured to stop our Horse, but were all cut in pieces, and their Horse and Gendarms driven into the *Danube*. The Marshal de *Tallard* fearing to pass that River, least
he

he should be drowned, surrendered himself to the Prince's *Aid de Camp*.

The Foot and Dragoons after the defeat of their Horse being covered by the Castle of *Hochstet*, defended themselves resolutely for some time after, but many being slain, and the rest fearing to be put to the Sword, surrendered themselves Prisoners. Whilst these things went thus successfully on our left, Prince *Eugene* with much wise Conduct, Bravery and Courage attacked the left of the Enemy, commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* and Marshal *Marsin*, who being posted very advantageously, made a very stout Resistance, disputing the Field they fought on with great Obstinacy, till perceiving their right was utterly defeated, their Courage failed them, so that in a little time they gave ground and retired in much Disorder, having had 24 Batalions almost all cut to pieces, their Horse also suffered very much, a great number of them (among which were many gallant Officers) being slain, and a considerable number mortally wounded, who afterward died of their Wounds.

The Troops on our left took 23 pieces of Cannon, with 35 Standards, and upwards of 90 Colours; and those on the right under Prince *Eugene* took 13 pieces of

of Cannon with a great many Colours and Standards. The number of the slain were very great, and the Prisoners taken were so many, that the least Accounts make mention of 11000 common Soldiers, besides more than 1200 Officers, a great many of them of prime note; as Marshal *de Tallard*, with 16 other General Officers, and 13 Colonels, and many more who had fled and hid themselves in the Woods, being reduced to a starving Condition, and fearing they should be knocked on the head by the Boars, who made diligent search after them; came in and submitted; a great part of the *Germans* who had been under the Duke of *Bavaria* willingly took Service, and listed among our Troops, as did some others, so that our Loss of Men was recruited in a great measure, with much Facility, and to shew you how sensible the *French* themselves were of his Overthrow, before I pass to a general List, take the following Letter written by 2 *French* Officers of note from *Ulme*, to their Friends; and intercepted by our Forces, wherein they deplore the miserable Condition of the *French* and *Bavarian* Army.

Sir,

Sir,

ON Wednesday last, August the 13th
N. S. We had the most bloody Battle
that ever was fought in the Memory of Man,
in which we have been totally defeated, Mon-
sieur de Tallard is taken Prisoner, with ma-
ny other General Officers; Monsieurs de Sur-
laube and Blain-Ville, dead, Monsieur de
Tavenes, Colonel, the Count of Vern, Ge-
neral of the Horse, and the Marquis Belle-
fond killed upon the spot, and Monsieur Mont-
perou another General of Horse wounded, all
our Infantry are wounded or taken Prisoners;
we have been these 2 Days upon the Run, and
are but just come to Ulm, the Rendezvous
of our shattered Forces, which is 10 Hours
march at least from the Field of Battle; our
Post was behind the Gendarmes, who were re-
pulsed six several Times, and all along sup-
ported by us; they were entirely defeated and
all the Officers killed or wounded, except Mon-
sieur Prechac, I acted my part as did many
others, following our Generals Example. This
Morning Monsieurs de Courtebonne, du-
Bourg and Hamiere made their Escape, whilst
we marched to Ulm, in short the whole Army
is in a terrible Consternation, we have lost our
Kettle-Drums, Standards, &c.

The

The second Letter.

Sir,

I suppose you know by this time what unhappy Fate has attended our Forces, there never was so universal a Defeat, and you cannot but stand amazed when you know the particulars; Ulm is so crowded with wounded Officers that there is not half conveniency for them, you may guess by that how desperate is the Condition of our private Soldiers; we marched about 12 Hours in hopes to refresh and secure our selves in some measure, but are like to stay here no longer, than till we are in a condition to move towards Strasburg, in order to which all things are preparing, several Bridges being already layed over the Iller. The Truth is, 'tis impossible for us to continue here, whilst the Enemies are absolute Masters of the Field; and if they stop our March, not one of us is likely to escape their Fury, for the Peasants grow already very outrageous; our Men are almost starved, and many of them have eat little or nothing these 3 Days. If we do not escape a new Scouring all is lost, our Men want Provision, and our Horses Forrage, all things are scarce and bear the Price of Gold. This unhappy Action has made a World of Madants, almost all the Officers being either slain or dangerously wounded.

wounded. It would require a Volume to set down all their Names. The particulars of this Battle will make it plain how great a Looser the King is by it, &c.

There were several other such like deplorable Accounts sent to *France*, which escaped being intercepted, to fill that haughty Kingdom with Fear and Trouble, their being scarce a noble Family, but has lost one Relation or other in this Battle; as did *Spain* in the defeat of their Armado in 1588, which they then termed invincible, as the *French* King has often done his Troops, and boasted he made War for his Glory, though in this case it has by a lucky Turn of Fortune redounded to his Shame and Loss, as will appear by the following List, though it falls short of all the Damage suffered.

A List of the Prisoners of Note
taken in this Battle.

The Marshal *de Tallard*.

Marquis *de Montperon* Master *de Camp*
General of the Cavalry.

Monsieur *de Hantefeville* Master *de Camp*
General of the Dragoons.

Marquis *de Marivanx* Lieutenant General.

E

Mar-

Marquis *de Blansac* Marshal *de Camp* of Infantry.

Monsieur *de Videsme* Marshal *de Camp*.

Marquis *de la Valiere* Brigadier General of Horse.

Marquis *Dausnoville* Brigadier General of Foot.

Monsieur *Damen* Brigadier General of Foot.

Chevalier *de Croissy* Brigadier General of Foot.

Marquis *de Spiville* Brigadier General of the Gendarms.

Monsieur *de Second* Brigadier General of Foot.

Monsieur *de la Masseliere* Brigadier General of the Gendarms.

Monsieur *de Silly* Brigadier General of Horse.

Monsieur *Jolly* Brigadier General of Dragoons.

Monsieur *de Signy* Brigadier General of Foot.

Marquis *de Nonon* Colonel of the Regiment of *Provence*.

Marquis *de Saffanage* *aid de Camp* and Son-in-Law to the Marshal *de Tallard*.

Monsieur *de Montfert* Brigadier General of Foot.

Count *Shack* Colonel of Foot.

Monsieur *Sabeuf* Colonel of Foot.

Mar-

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Marquis de St. Pouange Colonel of Horse.

Count de Leon Colonel of Foot.

Chevalier Ligonday Colonel of Horse.

Marquis de Vassy Colonel of Dragoons.

Marquis de Lassy Colonel of Foot.

Marquis de Orrival Colonel of Dragoons.

Prince Maubec of Lorraine Captain of Horse.

Marquis de Auver Captain of Gendarmes.

Baron de Elsen Colonel of Foot.

Monsieur de Carman second Lieutenant of Gendarmes, and Colonel.

Monsieur Ovilars Ensign of Gendarmes.

Monsieur Julssac Guadion of Gendarmes.

Besides these of note, there were great numbers of Subalternates taken, as Captains, Lieutenants, Colonels, Ensigns, &c. too many to enomerate by their Names or Places; and of those made Prisoners at discretion in the Village of *Blenheim*, after they had for a time made an obstinate Resistance, although in a manner surrounded by our Troops, till a number of them were slain, take the following Account.

Four Regiments of Dragoons, consisting of 3 Squadrons each, viz. that of the *Master de Camp* General of *Lakeine*, *Vassy* and *Roman*.

Seventeen Regiments of Foot, viz. of *Navarre*, consisting of 3 Battalions, *Senneferre* of 2 Battalions, *Greder German* 2, *Aunis* 2, *Artois* 2, *Bavencois* 1, *Languedoc* 2, *Blaisois* 1, *Surlaube* 2, *St. Second* 1, *Sassy* 1, *Boulonois* 1, *Meurtons* 1, *Monfort* 2, *Royal* 3, of the *Artillery* 1.

Yet this Battle went not altogether unbloody on our side, a great many brave Commanders, as well as Soldiers being slain, nor could less be well expected against so formidable an Enemy, who fought with the Flower of their Forces, such another Army of Men not to be had again in *France* for many Years. And of those of her Majesties Forces of note, that were slain in the Battle, or afterwards died of their Wounds received in it, take the following List, viz.

Brigadier General Row.

Of Major General *Wood's* Regiment, Lieutenant General *Fethersteangle*, Colonel *Odiarne*.

Of Colonel *Codogans*, Lieutenant *Gronbere*.

Of

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Of Lieutenant General *Windhams*, Major *Chenevix*, Lieutenant *Payne*, Colonel *Saunders*, Colonel *Thomson*, Quarter-Master *Crocker*.

Of the Duke of *Schomberg's*, Major *Creed*, Lieutenant *Hawks*, Colonel *Charleton*.

Of the Guards, Lieutenant Colonel *Philip Dormer*, of the Royal Regiment of Foot, Colonel *John White*, Lord *Forbes* Captain, Ensign *George Conway*, Ensign *J. Craege*.

Of Prince *Georges*, Captain *Luke*, Lieutenant *Alexander Schermisture*, Lieutenant *George Palsry*.

Of Brigadier *Wibs*, Major *Frederick Cornwallis*.

Of Brigadier *Hamilton's*, Captain *Henry Brown*, Captain *Aibaxed Rolifston*, Captain *Vauclin*, Ensign *Win-Moyl*.

Of the Lord *North's*, Captain *Warner-Daus*, Sr. *John Sands*, Captain *Gr. Caven-dish*, Captain *Thomas Burton*, Lieutenant *Jeremy Frayer*, Lieutenant *John Wicks*, Ensign *Walter Bremes*, Ensign *Thomas Dawson*.

Of the Earl of *Darby's*, Captain *Garret Coughlane*, Lieutenant *Raw Brown*, Ensign *Win Sabin*, Ensign *Ja. Hesketh*.

Of Brigadier *Row's*, Lieutenant Colonel *Dalyel*, Captain *Alexander Straiton*, Captain *David Straton*, Lieutenant *John Van-*
E 3 *dergrach*,

dergrach, Lieutenant *Win Campbell*, Lieutenant *Walter Travillon*.

Of Brigadier *How's*, Captain *James Tankard*, Lieutenant *Thomas Simons*, Ensign *Thomas Jaxon*.

Of the Duke of *Marlborough's*, Captain *Vere Fitz Simons*, Captain *Gardner*, Captain *John Baley*, Lieutenant *John Parrot*.

Of Brigadier *Ferguson's*, Captain *Alexander Campbell*, Lieutenant *Ar. Dougless*, Lieutenant *George Seaton*, Ensign *James Hay*; and in all about 411 of the Cavalry and 1124 of the Foot.

Of the *Danish* Horse 600, Infantry 1509, *Dutch* 1685, *Hessian* 741, Horse 160, *Hannovarians* and others in the *Dutch* pay 1028; in all killed and wounded 7258.

But the number of the Enemy slain in the Fight, Pursuit, and drowned in the *Danube*, is almost incredible, the greatest part of that vast Army, either perished or were taken Prisoners.

After our Army had gained this signal Victory, they lay that Night on their Armes on the Enemies Camp, and the next day made a small Motion, coming with the Right to *Wittilling*, and the left to *Steyrheim*; and the Elector of *Bavaria* with the Marshal *Marsine* passed the *Danube* with precipitation, accompanied with a few of the broken Troops, and those

those that joyned them in their way, that had been routed and scattered from the place of the Battle; but as soon as they had got over the Bridge near *Lewingen*, they burnt it to hinder the Pursuit, and so by a flying March passed on to *Burleffingen*, near *Ulm*, in order to refresh and secure themselves if possible, under the Cannon of that place; on the 16th in the morning, the Troops that were in Garrison at *Ausburg* quitted the place, and marched to joyn the Elector; and the Garrison of *Munick* by their example did the like; and the Electress went with the young Princes, for *Memmingen* in order to follow the Elector her Husband, who had his elder Son with him; when on the 17th in the Morning, 2 Deputies from *Ausburg* came to wait on his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, to pray his Protection, and keep them from plunder, who immediately ordered a Detachment to march and take possession of that antient City. In the mean while the imperial *Hussars*, with several Parties of Horse and country People, made hard pursuit after the fugitive *French* and *Bavarians*; and cut off as many as could not (by reason of their Sickness and Wounds) keep up with their Army, making a great Slaughter of them, and a great number of their wound-

ed Officers and Souldiers dyed on the March, and were buried in the several Villages and Fields, so that their Loss daily proved greater and greater.

Whilst these Actions passed, the Imperial General *Harbeville*, being come before *Beyrstoß*, summoned the Governour to surrender, who refusing to do it, he began to batter the place about 5 in the Morning, and about 8 he gave the general Assault, which though it met with considerable Resistance, yet in 2 Hours he became Master of the Place, and part of the Garrison was put to the Sword, but after the Fury of the Soldiers was over, quarter was given to the Governour and the rest of his Men who remained Prisoners of War; and the next day this General sent a Detachment to *Donaußtauff*; another Town belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which surrendered upon the first Summons, and having left a Garrison there, he marched to *Ratisbon*, where he took possession of the Gate, and Bridge over the *Danube*, and of the 2 Gates landward, upon which the imperial Garrison that had lain there (to keep the imperial Diet in Awe) several Months, having hastily fled from thence. *Te Deum* was sung there for our glorious Victory at *Hochstet*, and for their own Deliverance from

from the Insults that they had been so long subjected to, to the restraint of their Freedom and Priviledges ; as it was also at *Vienna*, with extraordinary Demonstrations of Joy, and in many other places of the Empire. And the Electorefs of *Bavaria* not being able to escape and follow her flying Husband, upon receiving Letters from him, that things were grown so desperate he knew not well what to advize her, but that he left her at Liberty to provide for her own Safety and that of her Children. and the Care of her Country ; she humbly implored by her Ministers the Emperours Protection, and that she might have a place assigned her to retire to, that she might be there in Safety ; amongst other things alledging that she was no ways promoting or consenting to the unfortunate Troubles that had arisen in the Empire, by reason of the Wars, but was so far averfe to it, that she had often entreated and earnestly perswaded the Elector her Husband to quit his Engagement with *France*, and close with his Imperial Majesty's proposals of Accommodation, but he refused to hearken to her, and therefore she hoped that she and her innocent Children (who could no ways help what was done ; and which had been sufficiently punished by the Fate

of War) might not be utterly ruined and undone, which Submission was taken into consideration and debated in the imperial Council, but as to the result hereafter.

On the 17th of *August*, a Thanksgiving Day was observed through the whole Army, and in the Evening publick Rejoycings were made in our Camp by a general Discharge of all our Artillery and Small-shot, and the next day Marshal *de Tallard*, and most of the other Prisoners of Note, whom he desired might be with him, marched from *Hochstet* towards *Hanan* and *Franckfort*, under a Guard of 40 *English* Horse; and at the same time Repartition was made of the rest of the Prisoners, those belonging to the Emperor amounting to 738 Officers, and 4776 private Soldiers; and the Share of *England* and *Holland* amounted to 728 Officers, and 4776 private Soldiers, in all 11192 Prisoners; besides near 3000 more, that freely listed themselves in the Emperor's Service.

On the 19th of *August*, our Army marched towards *Ulm*, but soon had notice that the Elector and Marshal *d' Marsine* were retired, after they had put a strong Garrison into the place, consisting of 4 *French* and 5 *Bavarian* Regiments. However it being streightned for some days,
and.

and any further Succour or Supply hindered from entering the Town, General *Thungen* had orders to lay close Siege to it, and the Trenches being opened the 2d of September; the Siege was carried on with great Resolution, and many of the Enemy slain in some unsuccessful Sallies they made; and the Garrison despairing of any Relief from the Field, of which our Forces were entirely Masters; upon notice the Elector of *Bavaria* was fled as far as *Strasburgh*, the Garrison being closely pressed beat a parly, capitulated and surrendered that strong and important place, in which were found a great number of Cannon, Ammunition and other Stores; the Garrison marching out, &c.

With this strong Place went the Fate of *Bavaria*, so that the Electress finding no other means to secure her self and her Children, wholly cast her self upon and submitted to the Emperor's Favour and Mercy; who no doubt for her Father's sake, more than for any other Consideration, will take compassion on a Princess, who no ways seems to be concerned in the rash proceedings of the Elector her Husband, but how this Affair will be ordered Time must produce.

The good News of taking of *Ulm* caused a Discharge of the Tower Guns, as on the 7th of *September* a publick Day of Thanksgiving had been observed, pursuant to her Majesty's Proclamation for the glorious Victory obtained at *Hochstet* and *Bleinheim*, when her Majesty was pleased to be at *St. Paul's* to hear divine Service, and a Sermon, being received upon her Enterance into the City by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in their Formalities, the several Liveries and Trainbands lining the way on both sides, as she passed, and the Day ended in Feasting, and the Evening with Illuminations, Bonfires, and great Rejoycings ; as it also was in all Parts of *England*, who likewise addressed her Majesty on the occasion of so memorable and signal a Victory, wherein God has been pleased to send so eminent a Blessing on her Majesties Arms, and those of her Allies ; which addresses both from Clergy and Laity, were received very graciously.

Whilst these things passed, our Army marched to the *Rhine*, in quest of the flying Enemy, as also to reduce such places as yet held out ; and upon notice that several of the Enemies Squadrons appeared over against *Philipsburg*, the *English* and *Danish* Horse were immediately to pass the

the *Rhine*, and joyn the Palatinate Troops, which Prince *Eugene* had already posted on the other side of the River; which Motion being observed by the Enemy, they retired towards *Germerheim*, upon which the *English* and *Danish* Foot, the *Dutch* Troops, and those of *Lunenbourg*, and *Hesse-Cassel*, passed likewise and encamped on the side of *Spireback*, and were joyned by the Imperial Horse, when Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* arrived in the Camp from *Aschaffenburg*; and upon notice that the Marshals *Villeroy* and *Marsine* had drawn all their Forces together, and posted themselves on the River *Gueych*, as if they intended to obstruct the Siege of *Landau*, (which now was designed) and that the Elector of *Bavaria* was expected from *Strasburg* to joyn them; our Generals held a Council of War, and according to the Resolutions taken therein, on the 8th of *September*, the Confederate Army broke up from *Spireback*, and marched in 8 Collums, taking their way about the Mountains, but the Marshal *de Villeroy* having notice of it, quitted his Camp with great Precipitation, returning towards the River *Lutter*, and our Army pursued the Enemy the next day, but they retired further towards *Hagenau*, and their Retreat removed all the difficulties that might have retarded the Siege

Siege of *Landau*, which was then resolved upon, and accordingly Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* marched with the Palatinate Troops, and some others, to invest that place; that Siege being appointed to be carried on, by the Forces who were posted in the Lines and the Country of *Wertemburg*, who had been engaged in no Action, being fresh and compleat in their Numbers. And whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* lay to cover the forming Siege, (that the Enemy might give no Interruption,) Bridges of Communication were layed on the *Rhine*, and all other Preparations hastened for the vigorously carrying it on.

In the mean while great Contributions are demanded in *Bavaria*, for the Reparation of the Losses and Damages sustained, whilst their Elector ravaged, burnt and plundered in the imperial Provinces, especially in *Tirol*, of which the States complained to the Emperor; professing themselves altogether unable to raise those Contributions, in a Country so much harrazed and impoverished by War; whilst their Elector writ to encourage them, to give them some Hopes of his coming again, able to protect them, viz. with an Army of 100000 Men, but this they looked upon as no sure Foundation to build upon, and

and therefore used their Endeavours to make the best terms they can in time, least the imperial Troops should be heavily quartered on them this Winter; for it is concluded the Elector must now be altogether contented, with the Government of the *Spanish Neitherlands*, and have that Jurisdiction narrowly stinted by the Court of *France*, that in time may have leisure to see what he has done for an ungrateful Ally, and how much he has lost, to further the ambitious Aims of a Monarch, who regards no Allies further than they can promote his Interests. I have told you before how instant the Emperor was to confer the Honour and high Dignity of the Title of a Prince of the Empire, upon his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for the signal Service he had done him, and of the modest Refusal he made; but it seems *Cæsar* would not be denied, but writ again in *Latin*, in which Letter he gives him the Title of Prince, which is thus englished.

Most illustrious Couzen, and most dear Prince, I do gladly call you by these Names, your Dilectation, whom I have freely and of my own Accord, admitted among the Princes of the sacred Roman Empire, not
so

So much in consideration of your noble Family, as upon account of your personal Merit, and your great deservings towards my august House, I have been willing, that this publick Monument of the supream Honour in Germany, which I have so deservedly conferred upon you, should remain, that it may more and more appear to all the World how much, (as I freely own it) I and all the Empire, owe to the most serene Queen of Great Brittain, for having sent her powerful Assistances, as far as Ausburg: and Bavaria it self, under your Conduct when my own Affairs and those of the Empire were so much shaken and disorder'd, by the perfidious Defection of the Bavarians to the French. And to your Dilection, upon account that things have been so prudently, so vigorously, and so successfully transacted for not only Fame, but likewise the Generals of my Forces, the Companions and Sharers of your Labours and Victories, attribute the same chiefly to your Council, and the Bravery and Valour of the English, and other Forces who fought under your Conduct. These Actions are so great, and particularly that of Hochstet; past Ages having never seen the like Victory obtained over the French. That we may rejoyce to see, not only the most pernicious Effort of the Enemy repulsed, and the Affairs of Germany, which were somewhat tottering, or rather those of all Europe, secured and settled.

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settled again; but likewise that it may be reasonably hoped, that the full and perfect Liberty of the Christian World shall be rescued from the Power of France, which was so imminently impending over, being entirely perswaded, and sure that your Dilection will without intermission, imploy all your Care and Industry towards that end, there remains nothing else for me but to wish you a prosperous Success, and that I assure you of further Marks of my Gratitude upon all Occasions, which I shall be ready to express.

Given in my City of Vienna,
August 28, 1704.

A

Congratulatory Poem

To His GRACE the
DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.

O N

His Glorious Success and Victories
over the French and Bavarians.

BRAVE General, whose Conduct in
(the Field,
Where-e'er You come, does Sprouting
(Lawrels yield.

Fame Imps her Wings that she may faster fly,
To tell the World of your great Victory,
Astonish'd Nations stare at the Deed,
To find Success so to Success succeed.
One glorious Actions Joy we scarce did feel
E'er a more glorious follows at the Heel ;
As if kind Fates came crowding faster on,
And jogg'd Times Sands that they might swif- }
(ter run. }
To have the mighty Business sooner done.

Ans-

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*Auspicious Constellations at your Birth
Sang in their Spheres, that you should free the
Earth
From those Oppressions that made Mortals groan
Beneath the Weight of an ambitious Tyrant's
(Throne,
Who Seas of Blood has shed, and (as 'tis said)
Boasts that he War but for his Glory made,
Laugh'd to see arround him Smoking Towns
Laid wast with Fire, and to distribute Crowns
Was all his Aim, preparing Chains to have
Europe one Day, as he supposed, his Slave;
But You, like Jove, when Phaeton fir'd the
(World,
Have on his Head your Martial Thunder
(hurl'd,
And check'd the bold Aspirer in his Way,
Making the Torrent of Ambition stay.
Methinks we see You brave in Arms advance,
And push your threatning Sword through haughty
(France,
Blazing like to a flaming Comet's Streams,
With bloody Omens red and Cyrus's Beams.
To carry swift Destruction to a Foe,
Whose Armies you with Ease can overthrow.
A shaken Empire's by your Valour sav'd,
And Death in all its Shapes You have out-
(brav'd.
True English Hero of the Ancient Race,
With whom You bravely kept an equal Pace;
Inspire a Courage into those You lead
To rush o'er Swords, and conquer without
(dread,
Or*

Or fear of dying for their Countries good
 At Azencourt: So our brave Warriours stood,
 When France their Anger mourn'd with Tears
 (of Blood.)

Go on brave Man, revive the English Name,
 And for it live in the Records of Fame ;
 To after Ages, till Time is no more,
 But Ah! To tell your Worth Words are but poor,
 Imagination must supply the rest,
 Whilst Thoughts crowd on that cannot be exprest.
 Thou art the worthy Favourite of that Star,
 Which guides our Sphere, and influences War ;
 Whilst her Power and Wisdom is upheld,
 Whilst shelter'd Nations fight behind her Shield.
 May Cæsar (as he has) your Worth survey,
 And add more Honours to those he would pay,
 Whilst you reap Lawrels to adorn his Brows,
 And once again the Roman Eagle rouse,
 To take her Flight as free as unconfin'd,
 As Angels make their way upon the Wind ;
 O'er Italy and Spain to spread her Wings,
 And as of old rule Senators and Kings.
 The mighty Blow you gave has set her free,
 Replum'd her Wings and given her Scope to flee ;
 To soar above the Lillies that would rise,
 And wet their Tops in troubled cloudy Skies.
 More Victories brave, Man, are yet behind,
 Fate teems with mighty Things, and will be kind ;
 Fortune, though Fickle, keeps with her your Word,
 And seems to chain her self unto your Sword.
 Propitious may she be, and bear you far
 In bold Exploits to end a lingring War ;
 That so our Foes to reason being brought,
 A Peace may come which by just War is sought.

Having

Having thus long detained the Reader at Land, it is now time I speak of what happened at Sea; seeing our Fleet in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, shared in the Glory of this Summers Action.

After *Sr. George Rook* had safely convoyed *Charles* the 3^d to *Lisbon*, the chief City of *Portugal*, situated on the Banks of the River *Tagus*, and had been entertained with much Civility and Respect, to show in great Magnificence how welcome his Arrival was to that Nation, leaving the Forces there that were to serve on Land. After some time, he stood out to Sea, and the first considerable Success, was, some of our Ships chased on the Shoar of *Portugal*, a large *Spanish* Ship richly laden, which was made a Prize, and accounted to be worth a Million of Pieces of Eight in Plate and rich Commodities; as coming from the *West-Indies*, which was seized for the use of King *Charles*. And *Sr. George* having been cruising for a time, returned again into the River *Tagus*, having advice that the *Scandaroon* Fleet had safely passed the Streights; he had then but 6 Men of War with him, the rest being returned before, and he brought in a *French* Prize laden with Sugar and Indico of a considerable Value, though the Party in the *French* Interest,

Interest, because no News had been heard of him for a time, gave out, that himself and his Squadron had been taken and carried into *Cadiz* by the Marquis of *Coe-thogon*, who had engaged him with 12 Men of War, and killed a great many of his Mariners, but this false Report turned to their own Disadvantage, as rendering them incapable of being believed for the future in that or any other Matter.

Sr. *George Rook* set *Sale* again for the Streights, with the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets under his Command, steering his Course towards *Cattalonia*, having taken on board the Land-grave of *Hesse-Darmstat*, a Prince of the Empire, who came to *Portugal* to attend the King of *Spain*, and some Companies of *Spanish* Delectors, with near 200 Officers, who submitted themselves to *Charles* the III. and owned him their King, which gave some earnest to believe that the Province of *Catalonia* would revolt from the Duke of *Anjou*, and submit to its rightful Sovereign; and in order to support them, if they should make an Insurrection, it was once designed to send 2000 Land-men on board the Fleet, and Sr. *George* waited several days to take them in; but the first Measures altering, he sailed without them, lest Delays should hinder

hinder him from relieving *Nice* and *Villa-Franca*, which were then reported to be besieged.

The Departure of our Fleet, caused some Consternation in the great City of *Lisbon*, upon a false Alarm raised by some of the *French* Faction, that the Grand Admiral of *France* would soon arrive in the River with a formidable Fleet, and set that City on Fire. And notwithstanding the Rock of *St Julian*, a strong Fortress cut out off a solid Rock, stands in the River, planted with a great number of Ordnance, almost level with the Water, stands to guard it, capable of sinking any Ships that shall attempt to pass by it. These Fears were increased when the Count of *Thoulous* appeared with his Squadron, before the Mouth of the River, and sent in some Frigats to sound the Harbour, or to get Intelligence whether our Fleet remained there, or was departed, or at least what number of Shipping were in the Port. These light Frigats approached the Shoar with *English* Colours, but all they did, amounted to no more, than to carry away some Pilots that went on board them, upon the Signal they made, being deceived by their counterfeit Colours, and taking them really for *English* Vessels. And upon this a Frigate was immediately sent after our
Ad-

Admiral to give him notice, that the *French* had passed by with 55 Sail, of which number 20 appeared to be capital Ships of the Line of Battle, and in the mean while the *French* continued their Course to *Cadiz*, and arrived there the 25 of *May*, but stayed not for fear of being blocked up there, or meeting our Fleet in the Streights, whom he suspected might lye in wait for him, as soon as (by any Advice-ship) they had notice what course he steer'd; and therefore weighing Anchor, he stood away for *Thoulon*, where he expected his Squadron was to be strengthened, however to colour the matter he gave out, that he would sail in quest of our Fleet, but on the 8th of *June*, having by his Scout-ships met the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet, his Courage failed him, insomuch that he thought it not fit to stay their Approach, but clapping on all his Sails stood away for *Thoulon* in a running Posture, whilst our Fleet pursued him a whole day, but could not bear near him within their reach of the Guns.

The Admiral resolving to try whether the *Spaniards* were enclinable to revolt to King *Charles*, appeared with the Fleet before *Bracellonia*, and the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstat* landed near that place, with 2500 Men, and sent a Summons to surrender
the

the Town to King Charles, who returned Answer ; that he knew no other King than Philip V. And as the Garrison was preparing to attack the Prince and his Men, Sr. George ordered the Bomb Ketches to play upon the Town, which they did, till the Prince with the Men was returned on board, and upon that gave over firing, their design not being to destroy the place though they might have greatly endamaged it, but to try if they would yield on fair Terms, and own their rightful Sovereign ; however our Fleet being here, much alarmed the Coast of *Provence*, whose Sea Ports are in the *Mediterranean*, as fearing we should bomb their Towns there, as had been formerly done on the Coasts of *Normandy* and *Picardy*, as *Haverd-Grace*, *Grand-Vaze*, *Diep*, *Callis*, &c.

And further to strengthen Sr. George that he might be able to contend with the *Brest* and *Thoulon* Squadrons, when joyned ; Sr. Cloudfly Shovel was ordered to reinforce him with a strong Squadron, carrying Provisions and other Necessaries, and arriving at *Lisbon* he staid there a while, then sailed again to joyn the Admiral, and having watered at *Altea*, directed his Course to the Streights, in order to enter the *Mediterranean*, but our Admiral not being able by any daring,

to bring the *French* to an Engagement on advantageous Terms in those Seas, returned through the Streights, and resolving upon some considerable Enterprize. It was concluded to set upon *Gibraltar*, a Town on the *Spanish* Coast, over against *Tangier*, strongly fortified by Sea and Land. This being resolved on.

The 17th of *June*, the Fleet being about 7 Leagues to the East-ward of *Tetuan*, a Town on the *Barbary* Shoar ; a Council of War was held on board the *Royal Katharine*, where it was absolutely resolved to make a sudden Attempt upon *Gibraltar*, accordingly the Fleet sailed thither the 21st, and got into the Bay at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Mariners *English* and *Dutch*, to the number of 1800, commanded by the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, were put on Shore, on a Neck of Land to the North-ward of the Town, to cut off all Commuication with the Country, and his Highness having posted his Men there, sent a Summons to to the Governor to surrender the place for King *Charles III.* which he rejected with a kind of Indignation, and much Obstinacy, whereupon our Admiral on the 22^d in the Morning gave orders, that the Ships which had been appointed to cannonade the place, under the Command of Rear Admiral *Bing* and

and Rear Admiral *Vanderdussen*, as also those that were to batter the South Mole-head, commanded by Captain *Hicks* of *Yarmouth*, should range themselves accordingly; but the Wind blowing contrary, they could not possibly get into their Stations till Evening. In the mean time to amuse the Enemy, Captain *Whitaker* was sent with some Boats, who burnt a *French* Privateer of 12 Guns, at the old Mole, and thus continuing all night, the Day no sooner broke, but the Ships being in their place, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning the Cannonade, which was performed with very great Fury, above 15000 Shot being made against the Town in 5 or 6 Hours Time. Infomuch that the Enemy were soon beat from their Guns, especially at the South Mole-head, wherenpon the Admiral considering that by gaining that Fortification they should of consequence reduce the Town, ordered Captain *Whitaker* with all the Boats armed, to endeavour to possess himself of it, which was performed with great Expedition, but Captain *Hicks* and Captain *Jumper* who lay next the Mole had pushed a shoar with their Pinnaces and some other Boats before the rest could come up, upon which the Enemy sprung a Mine, that blew up the Fortifications upon the Mole, killing

thereby 2 Lieutenants and about 40 Men, wounding 60. However our Men kept possession of the great Platform, they had made themselves Masters off, and Captain *Whitaker* landing with the rest of the Seamen, which had been ordered upon this Service, they advanced and took a Redoubt or small Bastion, half way between the Mole and the Town, and possessed themselves of many of the Enemies Cannon.

The Governour upon the pressing Fury of our Men, perceiving they resolved to push on, and take the place by Storm, if it was not timely surrendred, and a peremptory Summons being sent him, he on the 24th of *July* in the Morning, desired to capitulate, which being agreed to, Hostages were exchanged ; and in the Evening the Capitulation was concluded, whereupon the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstat* marched into the Town, and took possession of the Land and North Mole Gates, and Out-works. And the Articles of Surrender in Substance were these.

The Articles of Surrender, &c.

1. That the Garrison and Officers may depart with their necessary Arms and Baggage, and the Officers and other Gentlemen of the Town, may also carry their Horses with them. They may likewise have what Boats they shall have occasion for.

2. That they may take out of the Garrison, 3 Pieces of Brass Cannon of different Size, with 12 Charges of Powder and Ball.

3. That they may take Provision of Bread, Wine and Flesh for 6 days March.

4. That none of the Officers Baggage be searched, although it be carried out in Trunks or Chests. That the Garrison depart in 3 days, and such of their necessities as they cannot carry out with Conveniency, may remain in the Garrison, and be afterward sent for, and that they shall have the Liberty to make use of some Carts.

5. That such Inhabitants, and Soldiers, and Officers of the Town, as are willing to remain there, shall have the same Priviledge they enjoyed in the Reign of Charles II. and their Religion, and Tribunals shall remain

untouched, upon condition that they take an Oath of Fidelity to King Charles III. as their lawful King and Master.

6. That they shall discover their Magazines of Powder, and other Ammunition, or Provisions, and Arms, that may be in the City.

7. That all the French, and Subjects of the French King, are excluded from any part of these Capitulations, and all their Effects shall remain at our Disposal, and their Persons to be made Prisoners of War.

Whilst this Attack was carrying on, some Bodies of Spaniards, both Horse and Foot, appeared on the Hills, and made a Bravado as if they would descend to charge our Men upon their landing, but their Courage failed them, and perceiving the Town reduced, they retired with great Precipitation. And a good Garrison being put into it, after some days spent in settling Affairs, the Fleet weighed Anchor, and set again in quest of the French Fleet.

This important Town is strongly situated in a Peninsula, almost surrounded with the Sea, being of great Strength, but more advantageous for securing our Trade, in the Streights, as lying in the Mouth of it, There were 100 Guns mounted,

mounted, all facing the Sea and the two narrow Passes to the Land. It was likewise well stored with Ammunition and Provision for a long Siege, but nothing could resist the Courage and Bravery of our Men, who resolutely threw themselves over the Swords of the Enemy, and made themselves Masters of the strong Out-works in a trice, which so much daunted those in the Town, that in all probability it made them surrender much sooner than they intended.

The Officers who have viewed the Fortifications, affirm, there never was such an attack carried on with so much Bravery, in so hazardous an Enterprize, considering a small number of Men, in all probability, might have defended those Works against a strong Army. And if it be a consequent Success of our Arms to gain *Ceuta*, held by the *Spaniards* on the *Barbary* Shoar, opposite to this strong place, we may bid fair to be entire Masters of the Straights, and hinder the *French* Kings Western and Eastern Fleets so often from joyning. This News caused great Rejoycing in *Portugal*, as also in *England*, the Tower Guns being discharged, the Bells rung, and Bonfires, with other Illuminations concluded the Evening.

The Fleet being now at Sea again, Fate grew big with greater Actions, teeming with a sharp and bloody naval Fight, the attending Circumstances of which take as followeth.

On the 9th of *August*, our Fleet returning from watering, from the Coast of *Barbery* to *Gibraltar*, with little Wind easterly, our Scouts to the wind-ward made the Signal of their discovering the *French* Fleet, which according to the account they gave, consisted of 66 Sail, and were about 10 Leagues to the wind-ward of us, upon which a Council of Flag Officers was called, wherein it was determined to lye to the Eastward of *Gibraltar*, to receive and engage them, and our Fleet was strengthened with 1000 Mariners, which were in that Garrison, but perceiving that Night by the report of their Signal Guns that they wrought from us, we followed them in the Morning with all the Sail we could make.

On the 11th we forced one of the Enemies Ships a shoar near *Fingerole*, where her Men quitted her, and set her on Fire, and she immediately blew up; whilst our Fleet continued still pursuing the Enemy, and the 12th not hearing any of their Guns all night, nor seeing any of their Scouts in the Morning, our Admiral suspected

pected they might make a double, and by the Help of their Gallies, slip between our Fleet and the Shoar, to the Westward, so that a Council of War was called, wherein it was resolved, that in case we did not see the Enemy before Night, we should make the best of our way to *Gibraltar*, but standing on the Shoar, about Noon we discovered the Enemies Fleet and Gallies to the West-ward near *Cape-Mallaga*, going away large, we made all the Sail we could after them, and continued the chace till night.

On *Sunday* the 13th in the Morning we were within 3 Leagues of the Enemy, who brought too with their Heads to the Southward, and formed their Lines to receive us, the Wind being Easterly. Their Line consisted of 52 Ships, and 24 Gallies, they were very strong in the Center, and weaker in the Front, and Rear, to supply which, most of the Gallies were divided into those Quarters; in the Center was as *Monfieur de Thoulous*, with the white Squadron; in the Van, the white and blue, and in the Rear the blue, each Admiral had his Vice and Rear Admiral.

Our Line consisted of 53 Ships, but our Admiral ordered the *Smallow* and *Panther*, with the *Larke* and *New-Port*, and 2 Fire-ships,

ships, to lye to the Windward of our Fleet, that in case the Enemies Van should push through the Line with their Gallies, and Fire-ships, they might have given them some diversion.

We bore down upon the Enemy in order of Battle, till a little after 10 of the Clock, when being about half Gun-shot from them, they set all their Sails at once, and seemed to intend to stretch a head, and weather us; so that our Admiral was obliged to put the Signal out, and begin the Fight, which was continued with great Fury on both sides, but about 2 in the Afternoon, the Enemies Van gave way to ours, which was commanded by Sir *Cloudsly Shovel*, and led by Sir *John Leake*; as the Rear did to the *Dutch*, towards Night, but their Body being very strong, and several of the Admirals Rear, Rear Admiral *Bing's* and Rear Admiral *Dilks*, his Division being forced to go out of the Line for want of Shot, the Battle fell very heavy on the Admirals own Ships, the *St. George* and the *Shremsbury*. This want of Shot was occasioned by our Expence at *Gibraltar*, and though every Ship was supplied to 25 Rounds, 2 days before the Fight, which was judged sufficient; and would have been so, could we have got so near the Enemy

as

Of the Campaign of 1704. 107
as the Admiral intended, yet every Ship
that was on that Service wanted Ammu-
tion before Night.

The Fight ended with the Day, when
the Enemy stood away by the help of
their Gallies to the Lee-ward, their great
Ships being towed off. In the Night the
Wind shifted to the Northward, and in the
Morning to the Westward, which gave the
Enemy the Wind of us, we lay by all day
within 3 Leagues of one another, repairing
our Dammage, and at Night they filed
and stood to the North-ward.

On the 15th in the Morning, the Ene-
my was got 4 or 5 Leagues to the Wind-
ward of us, but a little before Noon,
we had a Breez of Wind easterly, with
which we bore down on them till 4 a
Clock in the Afternoon, and it being too
late to engage, we brought to, and lay with
our Heads to the North-ward all Night.

On the 16th in the Morning the Wind
being still easterly, hazy weather, and
having no sight of the Enemy, or of their
Scouts, we filed and bore away to the
West-ward, supposing they would have
gone for *Cadiz*, but being advised from
Gibraltar and the Coast of *Barbary*, they
did not pass the Streights, we concluded
they had been so severely treated as to
oblige them to return to *Thoulon*, we
con-

concluded that might prevent any Attempt upon *Gibraltar* this Winter by Sea, sending any succours into *Cadiz*, or to insult the Coast of *Portugal*, but constrain them to a Winters passage to *West-France*, if they intended to send any Ships thither this Year.

Soon after this Action, the Marquis de *Villadarias*, to intimidate the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, if possible, which he was marching to besiege, sent a Letter to the Prince of *Hesse* the Governour, with a false Alarum, insinuating, that our Fleet had been worsted, the *French* having burnt 8 of our Ships, taken 16 and sunk 7, allowing the Enemy to have lost 4 Men of War, and 1 Galley, and that the Count of *Tholouse* was wounded; during the Action we saw 2 of the Enemies Gallies sink, and many of their Ships so disabled, that they were forced to be towed off by their Gallies, and we have reason to believe, several of them perished; whereas there was not one of her Majesties Ships lost, and the *Dutch* lost only one named the *Atbermarl*, which blew up by accident, the 16th in the Afternoon, and in her 400 Men, of which very few were saved, this Ship carried 60 Guns.

We lost besides of the *English* 695 Men killed, and had 1663 wounded, 150 of the latter on board the Admiral's own Ship, which for several hours received the Fire of the *French* Admiral, of 110 Guns, and of his 2 Seconds, of 100 Guns each, we had 2 Captains killed, viz. Sir *Andrew Lake* and Captain *Com*, and 3 wounded, several Lieutenants and Subalternates were also killed or wounded; of the *Dutch* Captain *Linslagar* was killed, and several Officers wounded, and in all they had 400 killed and wounded.

This Battle is the more glorious for her Majesties Arms, because the Enemy had a Superiority of 600 great Guns, and a Detachment having been made from our Fleet a few days before, of Admiral *Vandurdussen*, of 6 Men of War, and 4 of her Majesties Ships sent to the Islands of the *Tercera's*, the Enemy had likewise the advantage of cleaner Ships, being lately come out of the Port, and better provided of Ammunition, of which we had spent so great a store in taking and furnishing *Gibraltar*, not to mention the great use they had of their Gallies, in towing on and off their Ships, but all these Disadvantages were surmounted by the Bravery and Conduct of our Officers, and the undaunted Courage of our Seamen.

The

The Admiral having left 2000 Mariners in *Gibraltar*, with a sufficient quantity of Stores and Provisions, and 48 great Guns, besides a 100 that were in the Town before, the season of the Year being far advanced, concluded it adviseable to return home with the great Ships leaving behind him a strong Squadron for the defence of the Coast of *Portugal*, which will likewise be in a readiness to succour *Gibraltar*, if their should be any occasion.

For this good Success, the Tower Guns were fired, and Illuminations made, &c.

But I let the Reader know, what the *French* say of this Action, as 'tis set down in the *Paris* Gazet, published by Authority, who always let their People understand, they have a Victory to bear up their Courage, and open their Purfes, where it is not altogether impossible to impose on their Credulity, and though that King caused *Te Deum* to be sung in his Chapel, yet let us see what a lame Story of a Victory their own Account makes of it.

On the 22d past says the Gazeteer, the Count of *Thoulous* with the Fleet, consisting of 50 Men of War, came before
Velez

Of the Campaign of 1704. III

Kelez Malaga, within 3 Leagues to the East of *Malaga*, where they watered, and a little while after, his Scouts made a Signal that the Enemy approached with a favourable Wind; whereupon he ordered all the Ships to be in a readiness, but as the Sea was calm, the Gallies were ordered to tow off the Ships to Sea. About Break of day the Fleet got under Sail by the Favour of a small Wind blowing from the Land, and proceeded towards the Enemy, who were carried off by the current to Sea, on the 24th they came near, and were drawn in the following order of Battle; the Marquis de *Villette* Lieutenant General, commanded the Van, having his 2^{ds}, the Duke of *Tarsis* with 7 Gallies of his Squadron, and 5 *Spanish*. The Count of *Thoulous*, commanded the Body of the Battle, having behind him the Marquis of *Roye*, with 4 Gallies. The Marquis of *Languejon*, commanded the Rear, having behind him 8 *French* Gallies, under the Command of the Marquis de *Feirville*.

The Van of the Enemy was commanded by Sir *Cloudsly Shovel*. The Body of the Battle by Sir *George Rook*, and the Rear wherethe *Dutch* Ships were, by Vice Admiral *Callenbergh*. They had 60 Ships
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almost all very big, and some bombing Vessels, of which they made very good use; Sir *Cloudsly Shovel* came up a full Sail, separating himself from the Body of the Battle, but observing that the Marquis of *Villette* made all possible Sail to surround him, he kept to the Wind, and Sir *George Rook*, who took notice of the Danger he had exposed himself to, bore up the Fight beginning at 10 of the Clock, to the North and South of *Malaga*, and lasted till Night. The Fire was very great on both sides, and notwithstanding the Enemy had the advantage of the Wind, which blew the Smoak on the *French Fleet*, they always kept as near the Wind they could, whilst the Count of *Thoulons* made all possible Efforts to approach them. The Marquis of *Villette*, had so used the Van of the Enemy, having obliged 5 of their Ships to quit the Line, he would have entirely put it into disorder, had not a Bomb fallen on his Fore-castle and set it on Fire, which obliged him to quit the Line, in order to extinguish the Flame, another Bomb fell on the Ship of the *Seiure Bellisle*, who quitted the Line to refit, as likewise those of the *Sieurs de Gancey*, *Odmore*, *Revoroy*, *Pontac*, and *La Roche-Allarc*, the latter fought the Ship of Sir *Cloudsly*

Cloudsly Shouel of 90 Guns, though he carried but 60; the *Sieur Clammessieur*, boarded 3 several times a Ship of the Enemy, but was forced to quit her, seeing she was on Fire, but because of the great Smoak they could not discern whether she sunk or not; the Baily of *Lorraine* was killed with a Cannon shot, and the *Sieur de Relingue* had one of his Legs shot off; they were both 2^{ds} to our Admiral, and distinguished themselves in following his Example. The Enemy continuing to sheer off with the Van, the Fight ended there about 5, with the Body about 7, and with the Rear towards Night.

The *French Fleet* persued them, having all their Lights, whereas the Enemy except their Flags had none. The 25th the Wind blowing again from the West, the Enemy sailed towards the Coast of *Barbary*, so that we lost sight of them at Night. The 26th they were seen about 4 Leagues distance, the Wind having shifted again to the East, which gave them a fair opportunity to renew the Fight, but they did not think fit to approach; and since we have not heard of them, whereupon it was conjectured they had repassed the Streights, and this obliged the Count *de Thoulous*

Thoulons to return the 27th to *Malaga*, with the Gallies. We had about 1500 Men killed or wounded, we do not know the Loss of the Enemy, which we conclude must be very great, and several Persons say they have 2 of their Ships sunk.

Thus far &c. But certain it is, the Loss of the *French* is much greater, than the Gazeteer (by the order of the Court) has set down, it being a common Artifice of that Court, to lessen their own Loss, and magnifie that of their Enemies; for there has a List been published of the slain and wounded of Note, as Commanders, Officers, and Persons of considerable Esteem; and a little before it a lamentable Complaint and Condolance of the loss of so many brave Men, in which List they allow of this Rank by Name, about 140 killed and wounded; whereas ours of Note, are not any thing to be compared with it, being so few in Number, and most of them but Warrant Officers that they have so slender a cause to boast of any Advantage, that even the vulgar Eyes cannot but penetrate through this fine spun Cobweb, spread to catch a few over credulous Flies. And to sing *Te Deum* for a Victory on this occasion, is only
mocking

mocking Religion, or to make the best Construction, no more than if the *French* King had broke his Arm or his Legg, he should give praise to God, that he had escaped so well, and take it for a great Mercy he had not broke his Neck. And indeed he might better, and with a fairer Colour, have made his Chappel Echo, with the Sound of his Organs and singing Men, for this petty Advantage, which was more certainly a Victory, tho' gained by 8 to 1 in Number, and yet purchased at a very dear Rate, viz.

The *Revenge* and *Falmouth*, 2 of her Majesties Ships of War, cruzing off *Scilly*, on the 4th of *August*, unluckily fell in with 8 *French* Men of War, of considerable Force; yet the Captain of the *Falmouth*, though he found himself surrounded, encouraged his Men, and made a very brave Resistance, killing a great Number of the Enemy of the common sort, and some of considerable Note, but not being seconded, as was expected, after several of his Men were killed and wounded, and his Ship much disabled, inso-much that he found himself incapable to bear away, and escape the Enemy, as did the *Revenge*, he was obliged to surrender. And the *Revenge* having taken a *French* Privi-

Privateer of 8 Guns brought her into *Plymouth*, but a more Paralel to the great Action, take as follows.

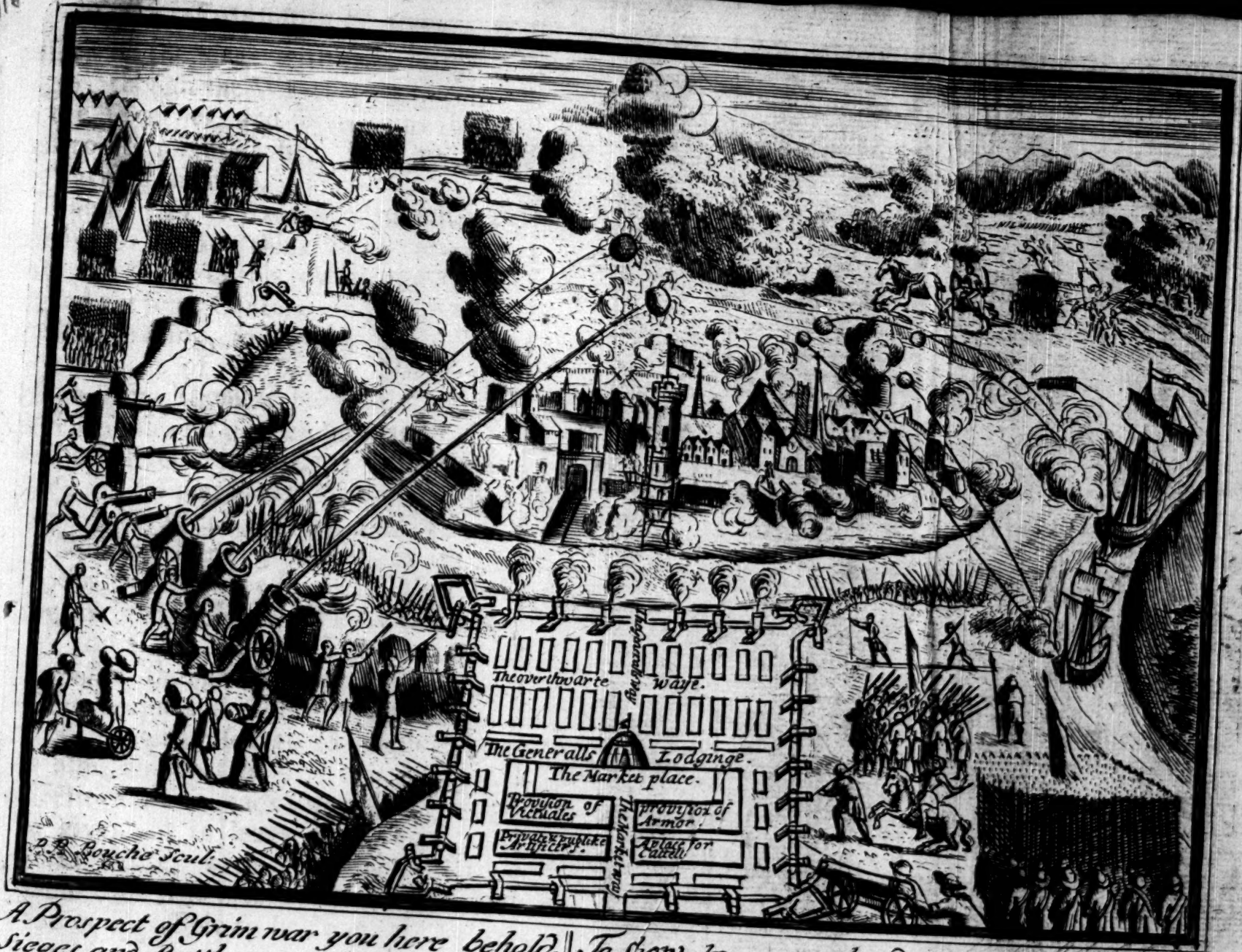
The *Moderate* and *Gloucester* Frigats, cruzing off the *Lizard*; on the 5th of *August*, engaged 2 *French* Men of War of about 60 Guns each, besides some Privateers that assisted them; yet after several hours fighting, the Enemy having a great Number of their Men slain, and disabled in their Hulls and Riging, bore away, the *English* pursuing them for about an hour, and the Fight was maintained so desperately, that on board the *Gloucester* 70 Men were killed and wounded, and on board the *Moderate* 20. The Loss of so many Men in the former, was occasioned by the bursting of a great Gun, which set fire to some Powder, that had like to have burnt the Ship, otherwise she had certainly taken the *French* Commodore. But to make amends for these Defects, a great many *French* Prizes were taken by our Frigats and Privateers, of considerable value, and particularly the *Faulkland* and *Oxford* brought in 3 *French* Prizes, 2 of them Merchant Men from *Martinico*, of 19 and 12 Guns, and the other a Frigate of 36 Guns and 700 Tuns, commanded by a Knight of *Maltha*, who had 40 Commission.

million Officers on board, besides 250 Men and maintained a Fight with the *Faulkland* 10 hours, wherein the *French* Frigate had 50 Men killed, and the *Faulkland* only 6 killed, and 18 wounded. The *French* had a great quantity of Arms, Stores and Ammunition on Board.

The *Rocheſter* Man of War, brought in a Privateer of 6 Guns, 4 Pattereras, and 46 Men, having 4 *Dutch* Skippers on board, for ransom of their Vessels, who by this Success found an unexpected Delivery; or else they must have been carried into *France*, and there on hard Diet be confined to their Dungeons, that the uneasiness of their Lives might make them more urgently pressing for the speedy sending of their Ransoms, nay often to extort more, than such as they take, or have agreed for, for they send them to Prison in Islands, Towns, and keep them so strict, that if they send any Letters to their Owner or Correspondents, they are intercepted, and the Sum altered, which if once they get into their Clutches, is all their own, without any possibility of Recovery.

On the 22^d of September, the King of the Romans arrived in the Camp before Landau, and that Evening took a View of the Works, which were advanced very far; to prevent the carrying on which the Day before, the Enemy made a Sally with 400 Men, Horse and Foot, and by the favour of an extraordinary Fire from the Town and Outworks, they advanced to our Trenches, with an intent to fill them up, but met with such Resistance, that they retired with great Precipitation, leaving 100 Men dead on the spot, and among them several Officers of Note; and in this Action we had 28 Men killed or wounded, among whom the Count of Efferen, Colonel of a Palatinate Regiment. We made 2 Attacks, the chief whereof was directed against the French Gate, because that Gate having been attacked the last year on the same side, the Fortifications were not as yet sufficiently repaired.

Whilst these things passed, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, went from the Camp at Croon Wessemburgh, to wait on the King of the Romans before Landau, where many Complements passed between them of extraordinary Respect and Kindness, whilst such Measures were taken, as
pushed



A Prospect of Grim war you here behold, To show in peace what dreadful Mars dos teach.
 Sieges and Battles wee In this unfold, By which you may fames highest glory Reach.

pushed on the Siege with all imaginable Vigor, though the Water that sprung up in the Trenches, and some Rains that added to it, might at first seem to retard the carrying them on.

The Elector of *Bavaria* altogether despairing to do any thing for retrieving the Fate and Loss of his own Country, received yet some Consolation from his Ally the *French* King, in leaving him still the Government of the *Spanish* *Neitherlands*, which many thought he would have dispossessed him off; when he found him no further useful in his designs upon the Empire; yet he marched thither with a small Force and Retinue, having with him but 23 Squadrons and 3 Battalions of his Troops, which were so weak, that when they arrived at *Mentz*, they were not above 3000, and much less e'er he arrived at *Brussels*, though the *French* King further to encourage and continue him in his Party, has promised to do greater things for him, and that he may not altogether disbelieve he intends something, Orders are given out to levy 68500 Foot, and 15000 Horse, with all possible speed; which even the *French* Court may look upon as impossible to be done, at this juncture, or in a manner to recruit the
stand-

standing Forces, nor can it be thought the Marshal *de Villeroy* is in any condition to make any attempt for the Relief of *Landan*, and his Conduct is very much blamed for his quitting the Camp on the *Quinch*, by such as know not his Cavalry is altogether ruined, his Weakness appeared by the pressing Instances he made to the *French Court* for speedy Recruits, to enable him in some measure to keep the Field on that side, which he received, but in no great number, and Money was sent to the Marshal *de Tallard*, to be distributed amongst the *French Officers* and Soldiers who were Prisoners, the better to enable them to subsist, though the Kings Coffers are very empty, as appears by a severe Edict to advance the Value of the Coin much above what it went current at. An Edict being set forth to enforce this Project, under severe Penalties, *Viz. That all the Species not reformed, which shall be found in the Hands of any of the Kings Subjects after the 1st of October 1704, are to be confiscated to the Kings own Use and Profit, except one Moiety which is to go to the Informer.* This severe Edict caused much discontent amongst the People, who were forced to sit down contented with the Loss of one 4th Part, rather than run the

the rescue of loosing all. And the *French* King either in an angry Humour, or to lessen the Disgrace of his great Loss in *Bavaria*, has disbanded some Regiments, as a Mark of Infamy which effects some Families of Note; besides those relating to the 2 Marshals *de Camp*, and 14 Brigadiers, who have been cashiered upon that Account, and these were made Sacrifices to bear the People in hand, that his Troops cannot be vanquished when they are well commanded; and many concluded, that the Marshal *de Tallard* would run the same rescue, though his Friends at Court laboured all they could for him; and that some new General would be appointed, to endeavour the Recovery of his lost Reputation in the World of being invincible, and many cast their Eyes on the Prince of *Conti*, but his great Merits, and the entire Affection the People have for him, will be a sufficient Ground of Jealousie to hinder him from being trusted with any considerable Forces.

Whilst things passed thus on this side, the Siege of *Landau* was carried on with great Resolution, and though the Enemy sallied with 800 Foot and 80 Horse, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* being then in the
G
Trenches,

Trenches, gave such orders for their Reception, that they being warmly received, soon retired with much Precipitation, leaving a Lieutenant Colonel, 4 other Officers, and 40 Soldiers dead behind them; and an Adjutant and 2 Soldiers were made Prisoners, without the loss of a Man on the part of the Besiegers. And upon this the *Prussian* Forces, employed in this Siege, began to raise a Redoubt, for the Security of the Attack, they were carrying on the left, and the second Parallel on the right was finished. The King of the *Romans* being in the Trenches, caused 2 Batteries of 5 Mortars, to play upon the Town, which they did with so much Success, that the next day a Lieutenant, and 18 Men who deserted from the place, reported, that we had dismounted several pieces of the Enemies Cannon, and that the Garrison began to be very much fatigued, and indeed a great many took their opportunity to desert, at least 8 or 10 coming over every day; and our Men having perfected 2 Redoubts which were begun in the Night; in that undertaking the Enemy made so great a Fire, that they killed a Lieutenant and wounded

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35 Soldiers, however the Parallels being perfected, the Besiegers continued their Approaches, especially to discover the Mines, before they lodged their Men on the Counterscarp, and the *Prussians* fired upon the Town incessantly, from a Battery of 30 pieces of Cannon, notwithstanding the great Rains that fell much incommoded the carrying on the Lines, however a Battery of 30 great Guns was raised; and on the 24th there arrived before the place 34 twenty Pounders, 12 twelve Pounders, 11 Mortars, 2 Hamitzers, and 100 hand Mortars; on the 27th the Garrison made a Sally, in which we had 26 Men killed and wounded, but they did no Damage to the works, as being speedily repulsed with considerable Loss, our Horse pursuing them to the very Counterscarp; on the 28th the Duke of *Marlborough* waited again on the King of the *Romans*, at his Quarters near *Landau*, and after Dinner attended him to the Camp where most of the Troops that formed the Siege, which had been reinforced by those that came from *Ulm*, under the Command of General *Thungen*, were drawn up in 2 Lines, his Majesty reviewed them, and was saluted by a

tripple Discharge of the Artillery and small Arms ; and that Night the besieged made a great Fire from the Town upon our Troops, as they were relieving the Trenches, but with little Effect, for we had but 2 Men killed.

In the mean while, the Proposals which the Electores of *Bavaria* sent to *Vienna*, having been refered to the King of the *Romans*, her Secretary, and Monsieur *Meerman*, formerly the Elector's Resident at *Vienna*, came to the Camp, in order to treat with his Majesty, and having stayed there some Days, and then having received from the Prince of *Salms*, Grand Master to the King of the *Romans*, an Answer to the Proposals made by the Electores of *Bavaria*, they left the Camp, and returned to *Munick*. And after that the King of the *Romans*, attended by the principal Officers of his Court, went to repay the Duke of *Marlborough* a Visit, at his Camp at *Weissenburg*, and take a View of the Army, which for that purpose was drawn up in 2 Lines, and the Duke receiving him at the head of the Army, waited on him all along the Line, after which his Majesty was saluted with a tripple Discharge of the Artillery and
small

small Arms, and was pleased to express himself extremely satisfied with the good Condition he found the Troops in; and after having been splendidly entertained with all his Court and Officers, by the Duke, his Majesty returned in the Evening to his Quarters near *Landau*, when the imperial Battery which began to play *October 1st N.S.* had ruined the Gate and part of the Ravelin, and they proceeded to draw a second Parallel on the right of the Works, carried on their Trenches to the middle of the first Parallel within 45 Paces of the Counterscarp. As for the Garrison of *Landau* it consisted of 12 Battalions, 4 of them very weak, and 260 Horse.

Whilst the Siege was carrying on Monsieur *Dopff* arrived from the Army in *Brabant*, being sent by the States, to confer with the Duke of *Marlborough* about settling of Winter Quarters, that the Troops being commodiously disposed off, to be in readiness for an early Campaign in the Spring; seeing the *French* give out, they will be in the Field with very great Armies so soon as the Winter is over, and the season will permit, though it is thought in this they boast more than they will be

able to perform, by reason their new Leavies go on very slowly, and in stead of supernumerary Forces, they are put to it to raise Recruits for compleating their standing Forces, however they labour to keep up a Party in *Bavaria*, encouraged by large Promises, who taking Advantages, have committed some Ravages during the Absence of our Army, drawn to the *Rhine*, for carying on and covering the Siege of *Landau*; where on the 10th of *October*, N. S. a new raised Battery began to play against the Town, with greater Fury than before, it being planted with heavy Cannon, that greatly rent the Walls and Works that defended them, though in carrying on this Attack we had 25 Men killed, and 73 wounded; and in a Sally the *French* made on the 9th they took a Lieutenant and 40 Men, who advancing too far, they was surrounded, and also wounded 2 Officers, one of them being Count *Eck*, an imperial Commander, who had newly arrived in that Camp, with the Forces brought out of *Bavaria*, by General *Thun-gen*; however after the Battery on the 10th, had played furiously under the Shelter of the Cannon, our Men made
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an Attack on the little Fort, on the *Glacis*, and because of the Enemies Mines; 6 condemned Men were ordered to make the first Onset of a *Bohemian* Volunteer, with promise of Pardon and Reward, for those that should act resolutely and come off. These were supported by 400 Granadiers, who together drove the Enemy from their Post, then 400 Pioneers were drawn out to make a Lodgment, and after 4 Hours desperate fighting, our Men made themselves Masters of that important Post, with the loss of 40 Men, and 178 wounded; among whom were 3 Captains, 3 Lientenants, and 1 Ensign.

On the 11th our Men advanced the Attack on the left, and on the 12th the Trenches on the left were advanced to the *Glacis*, and 3 new Trenches were made between the Half Moon and the middle Redoubt, without loosing 1 Man, but as furthering the Work, we had 3 killed and 29 wounded; and after these Rencounters, the Governour sent out our Prisoners to be exchanged with his; and by some that deserted, we had notice, that himself was wounded in the head,

as he ventured too far in viewing our Approaches.

The Night following, our Men advanced the covered Trenches as far as at that time was thought convenient, and began to fire upon the Enemies Works, with Bombs, Carcasses, and great Stones; and had the day following 3 Men killed and 58 wounded, among the latter a Lieutenant and an Engineer; and a Mine being discovered, our Men took 800 weight of Powder out of it.

Whilst these things passed at the Siege of *Landau*, the *French* Emissaries in *Hungary*, laboured all they could to hinder the Male-contents from coming to an Accommodation with the Emperor, tho' by the Mediation of the Ministers of *England*, *Holland*, and the Elector Palatine, the Negotiation was far advanced, and a Cessation of Arms promised and agreed too, but not published, of which security they taking advantage, by correspondence held underhand with some popular Persons in the Town of *Sendre*, that place was delivered to them, the Garrison having mutined and seized the Governour, placed there by the Emperor, after which they marched out with

with flying Colours, and went over to Prince *Ragotski*. And a little before the Publication of the Cessation of Arms, the *Corrussians* had stormed the Palancha of *Segedin*, and obliged *Esperies* and *Caucha* to surrender, but the Treaty being pushed on with great Earnestness, by the Mediators, to make a final Accommodation, that the People might be settled in Peace, and the Emperor more at leisure to pursue the War against the common Disturber of *Europe*, Prince *Ragotski* the head of the Malecontents thought it no longer convenient to delay going to *Schemnitz*, the place appointed for the Treaty, lest by a further delay he should make himself be looked on, as one that has other Aimes than what he pretends to, which as he gives out is only to redress Grievances, and secure the Liberties of *Hungary*.

The *French* King considering, how much his naval Forces are inferiour to those of *England* and *Holland*; and desiring to be thought formidable on the Ocean, issued out his Orders that all those Men of War he has on the Stocks should be got ready to put to Sea by *March* next, and in the mean while that the
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Privateers should set out with greater Force, though it is concluded those things will prove very difficult to be effected, as well for want of Timber, as other naval Stores, as for the defect of Seamen, of both which, in all probability, *France* is but slenderly furnished.

The Enemy having made a Sally from *Landau*, and retaken a Redoubt, our Men had possessed themselves off, about 9 at Night *October 10th*, the necessary Preparations having been made, it was again assaulted with good Success, the Dispute was very hot for above an hour, during which space the Enemy endeavoured 3 several times to repossess themselves of it, but were at last obliged to give it over with great Loss, and our Men continued in the Possession of it, and compleated a Lodgment at the Foot of the Glacis.

The Enemy upon their Retreat set fire to a great quantity of Powder, with an intention to spring their Mines, which being perceived by our Men, was prevented from taking Effect, by cutting of the *Fukees*. The 11th our Men continued searching for Mines in the Redoubt, and discovered several Branches leading to them.

them. The same day the Approaches on the left, were advanced 1 within 60, and the other within 40 paces of the Glacis, and cutting into one of the Mines, they took out a great quantity of Powder, and by that means frustrated the Enemies springing of it, as they intended, when they saw a time of Advantage; and so industrious were the Besiegers, that the Approaches on the left were carried on with such Diligence and Success, as in many other Sieges has not been observed, continually discovering the Mines, and removing such Obstructions as might hinder their coming to the Walls of the Town.

The Marshal *de Villeroy* despairing to give any Succour to the place besieged, went for *France*, where a great Council of War was to be held to concert the future State of War, leaving the Marshal *de Marsin* to command the Army at *Hagenau* in his Absence.

The Duke of *Lorraine* perceiving the Progress the Confederates had made, and fearing his Country would be exposed to the Ravagement of the Soldiers, sent one of his Chamberlains to complement the King of the *Romans*, and another to the

the Duke of *Marlborough*, to desire that his Territories that now lies open to the Excursions of the *Hussars*, may be preserved. And in the mean while, the *Bavarians* being restless, the Garrison of *Ingoldstadt* encouraged by some little Successes on that side, vigorously sallied, and advancing with a Resolution of Men in a desperate Condition ; beat up the Quarters of General *Auffas*, forcing him to raise the Blockade ; by which that place had been for some time streightned ; which bold Attempt obliged the King of the *Romans* to send a greater Reinforcement into those parts, with orders to treat the *Bavarians* with the rigorous Extremities attendant on War ; upon notice that the common People who had as it were submitted, and craved the Emperor's protection, contrary to that purport, had joyned with and assisted the regular Troops, to attack the *Franconians*, and commit many Out-rages, as they saw their Advantage, murdering in cold Blood many imperial Soldiers, who stragled to get Provisions ; as supposing themselves secure, in a Country that had made such Overtures of Submission, in order to an entire yielding themselves
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to the Protection of his imperial Majesty ; but being under-hand encouraged by private Messengers from their Elector, and the *French* Court, they so far forgot themselves, as may justly cause them to smart for it, and bring them (as it has already done the Elector himself) to see their Error too late.

Whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* continued in his Camp at *Croon Weissenburg*, several Envoies arrived there, besides the Ministers of the Electorefs of *Bavaria*, to see his Grace, and confer with him about important Affairs, as the Marquis of *Prie* Embassador or Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, who had several Conferences with him upon the Affairs of *Piemont*, which remained under very doubtful Circumstances ; the *French* commanded in chief by the Duke of *Vendosme* in *Italy*, having encroached very much on that side, taken several Towns of note, and possessed themselves of the Valley of *Aosto*, cutting off thereby the Communication with *Switzerland*, and upon the like Account, that Duke's Minister at the *Hague*, made pressing Instances to the States General for speedy Supplies, and received very favourable Answers. Also
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the *Sieur Wakebeaf*, Envoy from the King of *Poland* who came to the Camp from *Vienna*, where he had been negotiating the Affairs of his Master; so that these and many other great Personages frequently arriving, it may in some measure be said of this Camp, as it was said of that of *Alexander the Great*, That it may seem a Court, as well as a Camp, to which distressed Princes fly for Refuge and Succour. Which will ever redound to the Glory of the *English Nation*, which may be truly said to hold the Ballance of *Europe*.

The Siege of *Landau* continuing vigorously to be carried on, our Men took the Lunette; and carried on the Approaches with all possible Diligence; and on the 14th of *October*, made a new Battery of 8 Mortars, and on the 15th cast up a Redoubt, very near the Counterscarp, carrying on the Works to the middle of the *Glacis*; and the same day they began to throw Granadoes out of 50 Mortars, according to the method and practice of that famous Engenier *Monsieur Cohorn*, and as the besieged answered them in the same manner, we had 20 Men killed, and 97 wounded; however they

they drew another Parrallel through the middle of the Glacis, and proceeded to erect another Redoubt, on the left of the point of the Counterscarp; whilst the *French* dissembled apace, and reported that the Governour was very ill of his Wound received in his Head, by breaking of a Bomb, and further informed them that the Counterscarp was undermined, and the Mines charged with Powder, in order to blow up our Men if they suddenly enter it; upon which orders were given to our Pioneers to use their utmost Diligence to discover those Mines, whilst the Works advanced, to oblige the Enemy to quit that Post. And in the mean time 2 *French* Officers being surprized as they were endeavouring to get into the Town, one of them was killed, and the other desperately wounded, and though Endeavours were used to make the latter confess what their Design further tended to, in this daring Attempt, and declare what orders they brought, or were intrusted with by word of mouth; he would not be induced to make any Answer to the particulars, or to any other Discourse, whether willfully obstinate in this, or so disordered by his

his Wounds, that his Senses will not permit him to do it, by reason his Understanding seems in some measure to be taken away, time must detertime, if he can be recovered from the danger he is in of dying by those Wounds he has received; though it is thought they brought some orders to encourage the Governour to hold out to last extremely in Hopes of Relief, or that the far advanced Season might raise the Siege, if Waters should rise.

The *Bavarians*, as it has been said, being very tumultuous, and appearing obstinate in opposing the Imperialists, through a Fear they pretended of loosing their antient Liberties; to bring them the better to reason, General *Herveille* having received his last Orders from the Emperor and King of the *Romans*, sent before him 3 Trumpeters into *Bavaria*, requiring the Nobility, Clergy, and other Inhabitants to submit to his imperial Majesty, upon the severest Penalties that military Laws and Execution can inflict; but these Summons had no other Effect, than an Answer, That the *Bavarians* would defend themselves to the Extremity of their Fortunes, and
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the last of their Blood, rather than submit to the hard Conditions required of them.

The Trumpeters returning with this Answer, the General marched with a Body of imperial Horse, and posted himself at *Abach*, making a shew to attack *Kelheim*, but altering his motion on a sudden, he marched to *Straubingen*, which place he invested, and a Train of 15 pieces of Cannon, some Mortars, and 200 Bombs, were sent to him from *Ratisbon*, for the more effectual carrying on the Siege of that place, whose Reduction will be of considerable importance to the imperial Interest in *Bavaria*, and to facilitate this Enterprize, the *Cuirassiers* and *Cuzani* were posted between *Straubingen* and *Kilheim*, to observe the *Bavarians*, who had posted themselves near the latter of these places; whilst the imperial Troops that were posted between *Lintz* and *Passau*, marched to joyn the General, who had likewise been reinforced with several Battalions, and upon this the Electorefs of *Bavaria* sent a Letter from *Munick*, to the General with new Proposals, to accommodate matters before they came to a rigorous Extremity; however some of the *Bavarians* more
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inclunable to Peace and Safety than the rest, upon the approach of the imperial Troops as those of the Lordship of *Wer-tingen*, and some other Towns, whilst the *Bavarian* Soldiers deserted apace, a Captain with his whole company coming over, and declaring many others were ready to follow his Example, (to save themselves and Families) from imminent Ruin, which they foresaw would be the consequence of longer contending in a War, that promised no Success, but would in this juncture be altogether disadvantageous to them.

The Duke of *Marlborough* went with Prince *Eugene*, on the 18th N. S. to visit the Camp before *Landau*, and to confer with the King of the *Romans* on the Proposals of the King of *Poland* and the Duke of *Savoy*, and then returned again to his Camp at *Croon Wessemburg* ; and the 18th in the Morning before day, our Men attacked the Counterscarp of *Landau*, and beat the Enewy from thence, but they attacked us again with so much Fury, that our Troops on the left were repulsed, and those on the right maintained themselves on the saliant Angle, within 18 paces of the Palisadoes where they

they made a Lodgment, and the same day the Enemy sprung a Mine, but without any great Effect; and our Pioneers discovered another; this Action was very hot, and we had 50 Men killed, and 200 wounded; and on the 19th our Men perfected the third and last Parallel, and the Enemy falling out with 200 Men, were repulsed with considerable Loss. The same day the Approaches were divided between the several Nations employed in this Siege, the imperial Engineers had the right, the *Prussians* the left, and the *Dutch* took place between them, and our Men with all imaginable Expedition continued to sap for Mines, making a very great discovery; after which the Siege will go on with greater Vigor, and with less Danger to the besieged, whom the Fear of the Mines, have in some manner retarded. Some Deserters from the *French* Army say, a very great Contagion has raged amongst the Horses, destroying a great number of the best of them, inso-much that a good part of their Cavalry remains dismounted, Horses being very scarce to be got, to supply a small number of them, and that the Stench of the dead Horses had so infected the Air, that

that a very mortal Disease was gotten amongst the Soldiers, of which many were dead, and a great number remained sick and unlikely to recover; which gave a caution for receiving Deserters coming from a Camp infected, lest the like Contagion should infect our Camp.

The *French* projecting some Designs, to hinder if possible the Operations of our Forces, on the *Moselle*, and at the Siege of *Traarback*, to hinder any such Disappointment by a speedy March, Colonel *Blood*, who commands the *English* Artillery, set forward with a Train of 14 pieces of Cannon, and 4 Hauontzers towards *Hauburg*, with a Guard of 3 Regiments of Foot, followed by 22 Battalions and 48 Squadrons of Horse, with which, and other Forces, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* ordering them to unite the whole Body at *Triers*, at which place, he designed to be in Person.

When General *Harbeville* was arrived before *Straubingen* in *Bavaria*, with Forces under his Command, the *Bavarians* burnt the Suburbs, and the next day the Imperialists took their post in the old Town, and prepared their Bateris, when as the Garrison made a Sally, but
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were repulsed, upon which the Magistrates sent out some Proposals, but they were such as would not be agreed to; and the next day a Trumpet arrived from the Electress of *Bavaria*, in which she desired the General to grant a pass for a Minister, she intended to send to the Camp before *Landau*, and that in the mean time he would forbear all Hostilities; he granted the Pass, but declared he could not forbear the Attack without positive orders from the Emperor, and that the City ought to choose to submit to the Emperor, or suffer a Bombardment, the first of which at that time they refused.

Whilst these great things happened, more immediately relating to her Majesties Arms, other considerable Transactions happened this Campaign in the remoter parts of *Europe*; for on the 6th of *April*, the Grand Prior of *France* marched with the Army under his Command to *Revere* in *Lombardy*, with a great Train of Artillery and other Preparations, where Prince *Vaudemont* with the imperial Troops, not being strong enough to defend the Post he had taken, was obliged to retreat, having withdrawn the Garrison,

son, Ammunition, and Artillery; and broken the Bridge over the River *Po*, leaving only 200 Men to observe the Enemy, who retired upon their Approach; however the *Germans* who guarded the further Banks of the River, made a great Fire upon the *French*, but the Distance being great, few Men were killed, so that the *French* by taking this Town, much streightned the Imperialists, by cutting off their Communication with *Mirandola*, wherein they at this time had a Garrison of 600 Men, and the Princes of that name had made a Treaty with *France*, and declared against the Emperor, strictly forbidding any of their Subjects to carry Provision into that place, and the Grand Prior encouraged by this Success, designed to attack *Ostiglia*, but finding it at this time impracticable, he altered his March, and returned to *Mantua*.

Whilst these things passed in *Italy*, the Imperialists sent Detachments to *Carpi*, on the *Castagnoro*, to secure their Retreat over the *Adige*, in case of necessity, and erected Batteries in several places along the *Po*, from *Ostiglia* to *Ponte de Lagoscuro*, to secure their Communication
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with *Mesola*, where they had a great Magazine, as also to hinder the *French* from passing the *Po*.

Whilst the Grand Prior was taken up in this Expedition, the young Prince *Vaudemont* detached 250 Horse, under the Command of General *Davia*, who passed the *Mincio*, and advanced with much diligence towards the Lake of *Como*, to surprize the Fort of *Tuennes*, situated in the Extremity of that Lake, near the *Valtelline*, but the design being too early discovered, the *French* pursued with such speedy Marches, that the Imperials lost some Men in a skirmish that happened between them, and 25 Troopers being cut off from their main Body, were forced to retire into the *Valtelline*, and crave passage of the Garrison to retreat into *Tirol*.

The Duke of *Savoy* having beaten the *French* at *Chaumont*, marched on, and being reinforced with 4 imperial Batalions, went directly to *Chamberi*, to dislodge the *French* from thence, and they offering to dispute the passage at *Agnebelle*, were constrained to retire with great Precipitation, so that at that time the whole
Dutchy

Dutchy of Savoy was recovered in a few days except *Chamberi*.

This unexpected Success obliged the Duke *la Fuillade* to alter his Design of besieging *Nice* and *Villa Franca*, and march back from *Provence* into *Daughine*, to stop the Progress of the Duke of Savoy, who threatned to march towards *Grenoble*. The Chavalier *de St. Rhemi*, who commanded that Detachment, caused the Inhabitants to take a new Oath to their Sovereign, whose Arms were again set up in Savoy, and those of France taken down, and in this Expedition secured *Nice* and *Villa Franca*, the Duke of Savoy lost above 60 Men, but in the mean while the Duke of *Vandosme* was preparing to act offensively, and threatned *Vern* with a Siege, undermining the Castles in the *Astensan*, to blow them up, that he might not weaken his Army by keeping so many Garrisons. This made the Duke of Savoy draw his Forces between *Crescentio* and *Trino*, to observe the French, and if he found it practicable, to march into the *Milaneze*.

The Duke of *Vandosme* having seduced the Inhabitants of *Villa Nova* near *Cazel*, and perswaded them to fall upon the
Hussars

Hussars quartered there, that the General advanced with a strong Detachment towards the place, whereupon the *Sieur Paul Diack*, who commanded there, went out with a Party of his *Hussars* to observe the Enemy, and had a hot Skirmish with them, wherein he was taken Prisoner, after having fought with great Bravery a considerable time, but the Inhabitants of *Villa Nova*, not having the opportunity the Duke expected, by the intelligence he held, to rise and fall upon the *Hussars* that remained in the Town, this Disappointment caused him to return to his quarters, leaving the *Hussars* at quiet in their Garrison, and the Ring-leaders of the Correspondents with the Enemy, to be severely punished.

Whilst Affairs were thus carried on, on this side, a Detachment of the Garrison of *Verceil*, *Olegio* on the River *Tesino*, killing or taking the whole French Garrison, and brought away a Booty to the Value of 10000 Pistoles.

The French encroaching in Italy, and being much superior in number to the Imperialists, it caused the latter strongly to intrench themselves, and take such advantageous Posts as might best turn

to their Safety, and secure their Retreat, if there was a necessity, 'ere they could be reinforced. This caused the *French* General to withdraw his Forces from *Modena, Regio* and *Carpi*, and post them along the *Po*, to give some Apprehensions to the Imperialists on that side of Danger, whilst they attacked *Ostiglia*, on the side of the *Saraville*, and that which discouraged the *Germans* the more, was the Death of their General, the brave young Prince of *Vandemont*, who died of a Fever in *Ostiglia*, the 12th of *May*, very much lamented, this Prince was scarce entered the 35th year of his Age, and yet he has left a Reputation behind him, much exceeding that of elder Generals, he was lately made Velt Marshal of the imperial Forces, having deserved that high Station by his great Bravery and signal Services to the Emperor, whose Interest he has so zealously espoused. That all the Solicitations of his Father and Mother, whose only Son he was, and all the Promises of *France* and *Spain*, made no Impression on him. Before the Death of the late King of *Spain*, he was observed to be the most dutiful Son that ever was, but when he perceived his Father

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ther engaged in the *French* Interest, against the Emperor, who had been the supporter of the House of *Lorraine*, he declined to keep any correspondence with him. And the last words he uttered to the Generals and other Officers under his Command, contained a sober Exhortation to them, to continue faithful to his imperial Majesty, lively representing that the Difficulties they were reduced to, were a favourable opportunity to signalize their Fidelity, and immortalize their Names.

The Duke of *Savoy* having disposed of Affairs, for carrying on the War, went to his Army in the beginning of *May*, which was assembled near *Vercell*, and viewed the Fortifications of that place, giving the necessary orders for its Security, and then advanced towards *Villa Nova*, over against *Cazal*, whereat the Duke of *Vendosme* being alarmed, and jealous that he intended to take in some strong places on that side, resolved to pass the *Po*, and attack that Prince, which occasioned a hot dispute, viz.

The *French* having layed 3 Bridges on the *Po*, at *Cazal*, they passed the River on the 4th and 5th of *May*, and drew

up in order of Battle on this side, the Duke of *Savoy* having received advice of their Motion, and that their Forces were superior, it was resolved to retire to *Crescentino*, and accordingly the Army decamped on the 6th in the Morning, when his Royal Highness brought up the Rear, with several Squadrons, and posted a Detachment of Granadiers at *Balzola*, to cover the March of the Army, which encamped that Day near *Trino*, the 7th they continued their March, and General *Vauboun*, who was in the Rear at some distance with 200 Horse, 8 Companies of Granadiers, his own Regiment, and that of *Savoy*, discovered several Squadrons of the Enemy that were advancing towards him, and was informed by a Prisoner that the Enemy had encamped the Night before at *Balzola*, and were marching with all possible Diligence to fall upon his Rear, their Van-guard appeared accordingly, and charged with so much Vigour, that the Duke's Troops gave Ground, and General *Vauboun* rallied them within half a Mile of the Place, but as he was rallying a Squadron, his Horse was shot under him, whereby he was taken Prisoner, but his Troops maintained

tained the second Shock with a great deal of Bravery, notwithstanding the Inequality of the number, but at last were obliged to retire as far as *Ramassana*, where General *Staremburg* had posted his Grenadiers, who stopped the Enemy. This giving time for the Regiment of Prince *Eugene* to rally, they renewed the Fight, and repulsed the Enemy, taking a Lieutenant Colonel, and 5 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 30 Dragoons Prisoners.

In this Action on the side of *Savoy*, were lost a Captain, and 60 private Men, with a Standard, and the Standard-bearer; and the *French* had so much of it, that although the Duke's Troops, continued a considerable Time near *Ramassana*, they did not think fit to renew the Attack. In this Action his Royal Highness exposed his Person very much, and by his presence encouraged the Troops which made up the Rear, who were somewhat disheartned, by the taking of General *Vauborn*.

The Regiment of Prince *Eugene*, and that of *Kirkbaum*, behaved themselves with much Bravery and Resolution, and had that of *Vaubonne* done the like, it is probable the Loss on the side of the
French

French had been very great, and the Duke was so incensed at the latter, for their Coldness and Neglect of Duty, that he ordered the Officers to be tried by a Court marshal, and though the Duke of *Vandosme* advanced after, within Musquet shot to view the disposition of the Duke of *Savoy's* Camp, he found it so well secured and fortified, that he gave over all Designs of attacking it in that Post, and retired his Army with much Precipitation, marching that Day from *Trino* to *Frontanella*, thinking by that means to cut off Provisions and Succors, whereby he might be obliged to quit that Camp, which accordingly succeeded ; whereupon that Duke's quitting the Dutchy of *Savoy*, the *French* blocked up *Montmelion*, and threatened *Suza* with a Siege.

A Project of Neutrality being drawn up by the Diet of the *Switzcantons*, and sent to the Duke of *Savoy*, was considered, and approved by that Prince ; there was in it, some points disliked ; though the *French* Minister at the Diet, and whilst he resided amongst the *Cantons*, laboured earnestly to bring them over to the Interest of his Master, presenting several long Memorials to that end, and making
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them wonderful proffers of his Master's Kindness and unfeigned Friendship, but they gave little heed to it; as not being ignorant of the unbounded Ambition of the *French King*, who by these Artifices to render them supine, whilst he was attempting the Ruin of *Savoy*, by which means themselves at last might be the easilier brought under his Subjection. And whilst these Offers were making, the Duke *la Fenillade* appeared with an Army before *Susa*, and the same day he approached the Walls, the Magistrates delivered him the Keys on honourable Terms, but the Citadel or Castle held out with the works adjoyning, when on the 1st of *June*, the *French* attacked a Redoubt on a Hill, called the *Brunette*, which over-looked the Castle, but were repulsed, and on the 2^d they continued to batter the Redoubt with 6 pieces of Cannon; and the same day there happened a Skirmish between the Garrison and the Besiegers, the latter being repulsed with the Loss of between 4 or 500 Men. The next day they renewed the Attack against the *Brunette*, and on the 5th they made a general Storm, and posted themselves thereon, but Monsieur *Blagnac* having rallied his

his Troops, beat them out again, and retook that Post, which was that day twice taken and regained, and the Disputes being very hot, the *French* had about 1000 Men killed and wounded.

In these Disputes the Duke of *Savoy* lost several Officers, and the *Sieur Schuilenburg* a Lieutenant Colonel, who had behaved himself with much Courage and Bravery, was taken Prisoner. On the 6th there was another Attack, and then the *Savoyards* abandoned the Post, and the next day the *French* attacked the Post called *Cultinat*, which surrendring, they began to batter the Citadel, which having no hopes of any Succours, capitulated upon honourable Conditions, having obtained 2 pieces of Cannon, 2 Mortars, and all the Marks of Honour; they were on the 12th conducted to *Turin*.

Whilst this Siege lasted the Duke of *Savoy* was preparing to relieve the place, but meeting the Garrison upon their March to *Turin*, he was so incensed that he would have caused them to be cut in pieces, because they had not made that vigorous defence that was expected from them, but his great Men perswaded him to moderate his Passion; yet he caused 2
Officers.

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Officers to be committed Prisoners, and posted those Troops that were on their March to relieve the place, at the Entrance of the Valley of *Susa*, to stop the further Progress of the Enemy, and Monsieur *de Blagnac*, who had signalized his Valour and Conduct on the occasion, was sent with a strong Party to make an Irruption into *Provence*.

In the mean while the Duke of *Vendosme* having left strong Detachments in *Trino*, and *Dizana*, proceeded to besiege *Vercell*, causing the Trenches to be opened the 15th of *June*; and though the overflowing of the *Sesia* proved a very great hinderance to the Besiegers, yet they continued their Approaches, and on the 19th had 40 pieces of Cannon on their Batteries; their Train of Artillery, designed for the Siege, consisting of 80 pieces of Cannon, and 20 Mortars, 4000 Bombs, and 400 Waggon's laden with Ammunition.

During this Siege, the Snow melting from the *Alps*, and flowing down in great Streams, so swelled the River *Po*, that overflowing its Banks to a great distance, it carried away the Bridges layed by the Duke of *Savoy* at *Vern*, as also that

of the *French* at *Casal*, also a great number of People, who were surprized by the Immundation, were carried away by the Violence of the Stream, and his Royal Highness was constrained by the waters to remove his Camp to a further distance.

But now let us return again to *Portugal*, where they had several successful Enterprize, not inconsiderable ; towards advancing the Affairs of King *Charles III.* a great many frequently coming over, as they could find an opportunity ; declaring others were ready to do the like ; and not improbable, but some Towns on the Frontiers would turn out the *French* Garrisons, and surrender if they found they could be succoured by the approach of the Confederate Forces, which were not slow in their March, upon the Arrival of the Earl of *Galloway* from *England*, who took upon him the Command that had been in the Duke of *Schamberg*, who was recalled. That Earl was highly complemented and carressed by the two Kings, and immediately applied himself to put all things into the best order the posture of Affairs would allow, inspiring by his presence and prudent Conduct a greater Courage into the Soldiers, by whom he

is very much beloved, and respected; and thereupon the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, with the Admirant of *Castile*, who left *Spain* a considerable time since, and came over with many of his Followers, into the Neighbourhood of *Almeida*, where all their Forces, in conjunction with *English* and *Dutch*, drew into the Field, in order to pierce the Kingdom of *Spain* with a vigorous Onset, when to concert the measures that were to be taken in this great Enterprize, a Council of War was held, whilst General *Fagel* strictly viewed the Fortifications of *Rodrigo*, to perceive how it might easeliest be assaulted, if a Siege was layed to that important place, which is in some measure a Key, or very considerable Inlet to *Spain*, whilst the greatest stress of the Enemies Forces lay near *Salamanca*, among whom Sickness and necessary Provisions much prevailed, which caused the Death of many, and more to desert, insomuch that they were constrained to keep strict watch on the outskirts of their Camp, to hinder others from doing the like; and in the mean time, the auxiliary Forces from *England* and *Holland*, to reinforce the Army in *Portugal*,

set sail with a prosperous Wind under a sufficient Convoy, and arriving there, were received with great Demonstrations of Joy ; and after a suitable Refreshment, to recover the Fatigue of their Voyage, marched to the Camp.

These Preparations made the Duke of *Anjou* press for Recruits, yet his Army rather diminished than increased, by Sickness and Dissertion ; and as for those Recruits he expected, they came but slowly, and in such a tattered and unprovided Condition, that as well they as a great part of those Forces his Army consisted off before, were in want of necessaries, being mostly without Shoes and Stockings ; by which means their Feet were blistered, and made very sore by treading on those burning Sands in a scorching Season, their Cavalry likewise suffered very much, and particularly their Horses, who wanted Shoes and Forrage, being so lean and sickly, that many of them were unfit for Service, and several Merchants and others in the Interest of *France* and *Spain*, yet residing in *Portugal*, having bought up fine Horses, pretendedly for their own Service. It was suspected they either did it to hinder the remounting

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mounting our Cavalry, or privately to send them to the Enemy, to be sold at a great price; Major General *Harvey* received orders to take by force all the Horses that he should have occasion for, to remount his Regiment, upon paying a reasonable Price for them; and was so diligent in prosecuting those Orders, that he found out many they had endeavoured to conceal in dark Stables, and in a few days procured a sufficient number to remount his Regiment, which thereupon set forward in a good Equipage, and marched to the Camp.

And to show what secret Contrivances there were on Foot, at the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, by those Grandees that were in the Interest of *France*, for seating the Duke of *Anjou* on the Throne; and preferring the House of *Bourbon* before that of *Austria*, take the following Letter written to the Pope, as it has been lately published, and held to be written by the Admirant of *Castile*, one of the Grandees of *Spain*, now in the Interest of *Charles III.* of the House of *Austria*, relating to a Will forged, upon the deceased King of *Spain*.

Most

Most Holy Father,

THE Remorse of my Conscience obliges me to reveal a concealed Truth, and discover the Falsity of the Will, which some Grandees of Spain, (of whose number I confess my self to have been) contrived and forged, forgetting the just Judgment of God, having therefore been an Eye witness of all these Transactions, I have thought fit to lay before your Holiness, (that I may ease my self of a great Crime) that the late King Charles II, for whose Soul I continually pray, being taken very ill on the 1st of September, 1700, of a Distemper unknown to the Physicians, which rendered their Art useless, and obliged that Prince towards the latter end of the said Month, to think of making a Will, which he did accordingly, and in the first Clause thereof; appointed and instituted universal Heir to the Spanish Monarchy, the second Son of the Emperor, providing and declaring further, that in case of the Death of the said Heir, the next in Blood of the House of Austria, should succeed him. The Will contrary to the form, which was forged the 8th of October at Court, in the presence of Cardinal Portocarrero, Duke of Medina,

Medina, the French Embassador, the Dukes Montalto and Sesto, in favour of the Duke of Anjou, cannot have the Force of a Will and Testament; and I doubt not, but we were altogether deprived of the Fear of God, and sound Judgment. At last Charles II. died, the 1st of November, and immediately we sent Copies of that false and spurious Testament to the several Provinces of Spain, threatening to punish such as should not be obedient to it, and at the same time, sent a Copy to Philip at the French Court, another to Don Ferdinando de Valdes Governour of the Castle of Milan, who sent the same to the Emperor, another to your Holiness, and another to the King of Portugal, and by Virtue of that Will, the Duke of Anjou was proclaimed Heir of the Spanish Monarchy, received at Madrid as such, and acknowledged King. This incensed the Emperor who sent his Forces into Italy, to endeavour to assert his Right against the forreign Usurper. I declare therefore upon Oath, that the Spanish Monarchy belongs to the House of Austria, as it appears by the Will of Charles II, conform to those of Philip I, Philip II, Philip III, and Philip IV, Kings of Spain, who have successively declared the House of Austria, Heirs to that Monarchy. Let no
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body blame me for having quitted my native Country, to retire into Portugal, seeing I have done it after a mature Consideration, that I might have an opportunity to discharge my Conscience to your Holiness, and the Christian World; and that the truth of this Affair might come to light; what other Artifices the Ministers of that usurped Monarchy made use of, to intrude, enrich and support the Duke of Anjou, I am not sufficiently acquainted with; let Spain it self be witness of the Tyranny begun there, by plundering their Archives, and stealing the Jewels of the Crown, even those of the Crucifix, famous for so many Indulgences, and the rich Hangings of the Palace valued at so many Milions; which Rapins are proved by Eye witnesses; your Holiness will judge from thence, how lawfully the Emperor may assert his hereditary Right, against the Usurpation of the House of Bourbon. I protest I do not, nor cannot own the Duke of Anjou for King of Spain, and that I acknowledge no other lawful King, than Charles III. to whom I have sworn Fealty, and shall endeavour with all my Interest to settle him on his Throne. I also conceive that the great Censure of the Church ought to be thundered against Usurpers of this Nature, I do not re-
pent.

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pent my having revealed this Truth to your Holiness, being prostrate at your Feet, and I do not scruple to confirm the same by a repeated Oath, &c.

Signed

The Count *de Melgar* Admirant
of *Castile*.

This Discovery of a Fraud in so high a Nature, made some apt to believe, (even at *Rome*) that the Pope would have declared himself in favour of the House of *Austria*, but the crafty old Blade finding the *French* strong in *Italy*, followed the politick Example of his Predecessors, who ever held with the stronger against the weaker, as in this it will more plainly appear.

The Pope ordered extraordinary Prayers to be put up for 15 days, upon the pretence of some great Danger, that threatned the papal Jurisdiction; and Indulgences were published in favour of all Priests, that should repeat a certain number of Prayers for his Holiness, when all this was only to cover the grand Design he had in view, to turn the Imperialists.

rialists out of *Italy*, and to make fair with the *French*, who were encroaching on the ecclesiastical Territories, and in order to bring his purposes about, he sent Cardinal *Astali* to the Imperialists and *French*, to represent the Mischiefs already done, and what greater were likewise to ensue, if they did not timely withdraw their Forces, adding Entreaties and Threats of Excommunication, the latter to those that should be disobedient. This they both complied with, the Imperialists really, and the *French* seemingly, as knowing before what was intended, for no sooner were the Imperialists intirely withdrawn, but the *French* returned again upon some frivolous Pretences. This obliged the Imperialists to return to *Figorolo*, to observe the *French*, and hinder them passing the *Po*, upon which the Cardinal made new Instances, to both parties again to retire, and at last it was agreed on this Condition, *viz.*

That the Popes Soldiers should be posted on the Banks of the *Po*, to secure the passes, and that if the *French* attempted them, contrary to their solemn Promises, his Holiness should joyn with the Imperialists against them, and give speedy notice of the
Motions

Motions they should make on the other side of that River. Upon which they both again retired, the French posting themselves at *Quadrella*, on the Frontiers of *Mantua*, and the Imperialists left likewise a small Body in the *Mantuan*, near *Figorolo*, to be ready to joyn the Popes Troops, if the French should break their Engagement; but the Grand Prior of France, was during all these Transactions before *Serravalle*, where the Imperialists made such a vigorous Resistance, that he despaired to take that Post at this time, and consequently to dislodge the Germans at *Ostiglia*.

These Difficulties put the French Generals upon other Measures, and accordingly, the Grand Prior and the Marquis of *St. Fremont* had a conference with Signior *Paulucci*, the Popes General, wherein they concerted a project, which was put in Execution the day after, viz.

The French embarked at *Quadrella*, 500 Foot and 300 Granadiers in the Night, who by break of day were landed at *Figorolo* without any Opposition, and though they were followed by 6 other Battalions, yet the Popes Troops that were posted there, made no manner of
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Resistance, nor gave any notice of their coming to the Imperialists, who had a Body posted on the other side of the Canal, under the Command of General *Visconti*, who being thus surprized by Treachery lost their Baggage.

Count *Linningen*, who commanded the Imperialists in chief, having notice of this, held a Council of War, wherein after mature Deliberation, he found by the ill posture of Affairs, this Treachery had produced, it was impossible for them, to hold their post longer in the *Mantuan*, being surrounded on all sides, and therefore it was concluded on, that all possible Diligence should be used for the withdrawing their Cannon, and Baggage, and repass the *Adige*, to retire into the Country of *Trent*, which Resolution was so diligently executed, that the Imperialists quitted *Ostiglia*, *Pontemolino*, and other important Posts, and having passed the Canal *Blanco*, got over the *Adige* at *Castelbaldo*, breaking down the Bridge after them, and so continued their March, along the River to *Verona* and *Pescantino*, from whence they sent most of their Artillery into *Vicentino*, and marched by the *Chiusa*, towards *Trent*. Quitting thus
Italy,

Italy, at this time, where they had so long maintained themselves against the power of *France* and *Spain*, gaining so many Advantages by their gallant Actions, as Posterity may hardly give credit to.

The News of the Retreat of the Imperialists from *Mantua*, being brought to *Rome*, the Pope in a dissembling manner seemed very much surprized at it, and immediately held an extraordinary Congregation, wherein he signified how much he was concerned in this Affair, lest the Emperor should suspect him of Partiality in favour of the House of *Bourbon*. He blamed very much the Conduct of *Paulucci*, and told the Cardinals that he was resolved to send orders to his Nuncio at *Paris* to complain of this Breach of Promise of the Grand Prior; and write unto the Emperor, to assure him, that far from conniving at that Enterprize he had given strict orders to enquire into the Conduct of his Officers, in order to punish them if they were found guilty; and Letters were immediately dispatched to *Vienna*, and *Paris*, but the Count de *Lemberg* having heard a full relation of this Affair, hotly urged to the Secretary
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of State, that the last Conduct of the Pope, confirmed all the Suspicion, the House of *Austria* had justly conceived of his Partiality. That the Court of *Vienna* was no longer to be amuzed with fair Words, and that his Holiness having not immediately after the Fraction or Breach of Agreement, concluded with the *French*, ordered his Forces to joyn the Imperialists, pursuant to that Contract, to oppose the *French*, he could never clear himself of this Affair, nor remove the Umbrage the Emperor had taken, that this signal Treachery was concerted with his Ministers.

Cardinal *Janson* takes care of the Affairs of *France*, at *Rome* laboured to justify the Proceedings of the *French* to the Pope, but he seemed not to allow it, as fearing the Imperialists might return again into *Italy* with greater Forces, and make havock of the Territories of the Church, in Revenge of this Treachery.

We ended in Articles relating to *Savoy*, with the particulars of that Duke's Retreat, and his moving his Camp to a greater distance, by reason of the overflowing of the *Po*; and having augmented his Troops, he purposed to march and

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relieve *Vercell*, which made a stout Resistance, and to that end he made several Motions during that long Siege, but all the Posts in the Neighbourhood were so well secured by the Duke of *Vandosme*, that it seemed impracticable to attack them; but the Garrison not able to hold out any longer, beat a Parly the 20th of July, desiring to capitulate; when the Duke of *Vandosme*, who was well informed, that his Royal Highness was unable to relieve that place, signified to the Governour, That he had no other terms to grant him, than to surrender Prisoners of War.

The Garrison had much ado to submit to these hard Terms, alleging that having so bravely defended the place, they deserved a more honourable Capitulation, and sent several Messengers to that purpose, but the Duke being inflexible, and the Garrison concluding they could not defend a Breach through which 40 Men might go a Breast, they sent their Articles, which the Duke of *Vandosme* accepted, with some Exemptions, and the Garrison on the 24th, marched out through the Breach, to the number of 2700 Foot and 500 Horse, and were made Prisoners of War, pursuant to the Articles, and the

the *French* fell immediately to undermining the Fortifications of that strong place, in order to demolish them, by blowing up.

Whilst this Siege happened, and after the Marquis of *Parrella* had several Skirmishes with the *French* in the Valleys, where some Parties of them were descended, and the Duke of *Savoy* sent a Reinforcement of Imperialists, to drive them from the Posts they had taken there; and at the same time gave orders for the repairing and enlarging the Fortifications of *Turin*, with all possible Diligence, to prevent the further Designs of the Enemy, whilst the Garrison of *Mont Melion* obtained several Advantages over the *French* Troops that blocked it up, and the *Switzers* therein, in a particular manner, distinguished themselves with much Bravery.

The Duke of *Vandosme* having caused the Fortifications of *Verceil* to be demolished, marched the 12th of *August* to *San Germano*, and invested *Jurea*, on both sides the River *Doria Beitea*, where the *Sieur Kirckhaum*, an imperial General, commanded the Garrison, and the Trenches being opened before that place on the 2d of *September*, the Garrison made a brave Defence,
and

and repulsed the Besiegers in several Attacks, but not being in a Condition to withstand a Storm, they offered to capitulate, and surrender upon Articles. But the Duke of *Vandosme* would yield to no other Terms than that they should be Prisoners of War, on the same Foot as the Garrison of *Verceil*, which Proposals being rejected by the Garrison with Scorn, they on the 18th in the Night quitted the Town, and retired into the Fort with the Cannon and Ammunition so secretly, that the Enemy had not the least notice of it; they then held out the 3 Forts, called the Castle, the Citadel and the Burgoto; who having no Communication one with the other, the *French* were forced, as it were to carry on the 3 Sieges at once, and followed it so close, that on the 30th the Garrisons were obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War, though the Duke of *Savoy* knowing in what Danger they were, had sent a Detachment towards *Strombino* to open a way for them, if possible, to make their Retreat; and whilst this Siege lasted, his Royal Highness formed a Design to retake *Verceil*, which was very near succeeding.

He was informed that one of the Breaches was not repaired, and therefore he sent, in the Night, the Prince of *Lorrain* with a strong Detachment to post himself near the Gate, and followed himself, with Count *Staremburg*, and an other Detachment. The first Detachment came undiscovered to the very Gate, but the Centry at length perceiving who they were, fired his Piece which alarumed the Garrison, who ran to their respective Posts, so that his Royal Highness finding himself disappointed in his Design to surprize the Place, drew off, and returned to *Crescentino*.

In the mean time the *French* Court by their Emissaries, laboured to debauch the *Vandois* or Protestants in the Valleys of *Piedmont*, to cause them to revolt from the Duke of *Savoy*, by making Proposals to them, that the *French* King would acknowledge them for a free People, and independant State, if they would form themselves into a Common-wealth; and to take them into his Protection, promising moreover to assign them some of the neighbouring Valleys; and because they are not numerous enough, it was further proposed that

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that the *French* King should allow all his Protestant Subjects, as well those that remain in *France*, as those abroad, to inhabit those Valleys, and make a part of their new Republick, and likewise would engage himself, to procure to them the Protection and Alliance of the *Switzers*; and several other mighty Matters, if he might be trusted, who has rarely kept his Word with any further than till it turned to his own Advantage.

With these Notions and fair Shews, they corrupted the Inhabitants of the Valley of *St. Martins*, who being flattered with the vain Hopes of being made a free and independant State, have renounced their Fidelity to the Duke of *Savoy*, and put themselves under the Protection of *France*, and the *French* King has written to the Republick of *Geneva*, to desire them to send 2 Ministers into the Valley of *St. Martins*, to administer the Sacrament to the *Vandois* there, according to the Rites of the reformed Churches, to be maintained at his own Charge, till the new Government he has promised them can be settled. But the *Vandois* in the Valley of *Lucern* were not so easy to be gulled, by the so well

known Artifices of the *French Court* ; but stick so close to their Allegiance, defending themselves and their Prince with Sword in hand, upon which the Duke of *Savoy* sent Major General *Belcastle* to command them, as also to enforce them with some standing Troops, so that often falling on *French Parties*, that straggled in the Valleys, and plundered, they killed a great number of the Enemy, taking some Prisoners of Note, and considerable Booties.

In the mean while the Duke *la Fenillade* having made several Motions between *Suza* and *Pignerol*, marched with a Detachment of his Troops into the Dutchy of *Savoy*, to attack the Forces of that Duke in the Valley of *Aosta*, to cut off thereby all Commnication, if possible, between *Germany* and *Piedmont*, by the way of *Switzerland* ; and by the Treachery or Cowardize of a new raised Battalion of *Switzers*, made himself Master of that important Post, without any Resistance ; and consequently of all the Dutchy of *Savoy*, that part of his Royal Highness's Dominions, properly called so, though his other Dominions are far larger and more fertile.

Affairs standing somewhat desperate on this side, the *French King*, though in all probability intending to make himself Master of the *Savoyards Country*, yet after his usual collogueing way, writ a Letter to him, to notify the Birth of the Duke of *Brittany*, his Grandson, which was made publick by the Emissaries of *France*, pretending thereby to convince the Subjects of his Royal Highness of the Obstinacy of their Sovereign, who out of a private Quarrel, and not caring to sacrifice his Dominions and their Estates, instead of respecting the Friendship of a Prince, who might so effectually prefer his Family and Interest ; but this made no impression on the Subjects of that Prince ; however take the Letter as followeth.

The *French King's* Letter to the Duke of *Savoy*.

THE *Dutchess* of *Burgundy* has very much rejoiced me, by bringing me a great Grandson, whom I have named the Duke of

of Brittany, in consideration of this dear Child, I offer you Peace on such Conditions, as my Cousin the Duke of Vandosme shall propose to you; consider it well, and resolve to accept the Friendship of a King, who cannot hate his own Blood.

Signed Lewis.

And thus, though successful in other parts, the Affairs of *Savoy* show us at present but a melancholly Scene, though better is hoped in due time.

Whilst Affairs were carried on thus in *Portugal* and *Spain*, those on the *Rhine* and *Moselle* went on successfully, *Triers* was saved from being burnt by the *French*, who were forced to retire upon the hasty March of the Duke of *Marlborough* thither, with such Precipitation, as hindered them from putting their Design in Execution. The Siege of *Traarback* and *Landau* were carried on with great Diligence and Resolution, the Counterscarp and most of the Out-works of the latter being taken, and by the Industry of the Miners, most of the Mines discovered and disappointed, they being a great many in number, so
that

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that our Trenches and Works were carried on with no considerable loss within some paces of the Walls of the Town, which were incessantly battered, the Gate ruined, and Breaches made for a general Assault ; as Time and Opportunity should offer.

F I N I S.



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